L AND DEPARTURE OF
NS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE
Sunday excepted. *Sunday excepted.
epted. ‡Daily.

ilwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts.
ms, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House,
se Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
cono'woc, La Cross	* 9:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Express	* 3:00 p m	* 2:30 p m
owoc, Sparta	11:30 a m	‡ 2:00 p m
, Minneapolis, etc.	* 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
unsha & Appleton	11:30 a m	* 2:30 p m
& Ashland	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
adison, Prairie du		
Dakota, & Minnesota	* 5:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Palmyra, Madison,		
ton, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
d Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 6:20 p m	* 9:25 a m
, and Janesville	*10:00 a m	* 4:40 p m
Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
ux City, & Yankton	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
& Omaha	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
xford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Fast	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
	* 4:00 p m	* 10:25 a m
	* 6:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

Humboldt and North Chicago leave at
6:30 p m; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a.
day excepted.

Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Tickets
ark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House,
se Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 6:20 p m
Fast Express	*12:00 p m	* 3:35 p m
Leavenworth & At-		
Express	*12:35 p m	* 2:30 p m
St. Paul Ex	11:00 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
Atchison & Leav-		
press	11:00 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
modation	‡ 5:30 p m	‡ 9:50 a m
Night Express	* 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Leavenworth & At-		
Express	*10:45 p m	* 6:20 a m
& St. Paul Fast Ex	* 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
ccommodation	* 9:55 a m	* 5:40 a m
ccommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 5:40 a m
ccommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
ccommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
ccommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
ccommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
	11:40 p m	11:00 p m
	‡ 1:15 p m	‡10:50 a m

ily except Sundays. †Daily except Sat-
ly except Mondays. ‡Thursdays and
ys. ‡Sundays only.

higan Central Railroad.
of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-
Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of
rand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
n and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
r Express	* 3:30 p m	
Accommodation	‡ 5:40 p m	‡10:30 a m
ress (daily)	‡ 5:15 p m	‡ 8:00 a m
	* 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
& Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
& Muskegon Ex	* 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
(daily)		‡ 2:30 p m

cepted. ‡Daily. †Saturday excepted.
ave at 5:15 p. m.

Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.
(Pan-Handle Route.)
of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side,
es in Depot and 121 Randolph-st., S
rand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ndianapolis, Louis-		
mbus Express	* 9:05 a m	* 7:20 p m
ndianapolis, Louis-		
mbus Express	‡ 7:55 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Accommodation	‡ 5:00 p m	‡11:25 a m

nday. ‡Daily.

e & Michigan Southern Railway.
s at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La
23 Second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket
Offices at Sherman House, and ticket
e Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
n Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
York & Boston Ex	* 9:30 a m	* 7:40 p m
Express (daily)	‡ 3:30 p m	‡10:30 a m
Express (daily)	‡ 5:15 p m	‡ 8:00 a m
ss	*10:25 p m	* 6:55 a m
press (daily)		* 4:40 p m
mmodation		*11:30 a m

ys leave at 11:30 p. m. ‡Daily. *Sundays

New Albany & Chicago Railway
"Monon Route."
ndolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State.
es, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:00 a m	* 6:50 a m
	‡11:20 p m	* 9:00 p m

ation of reference marks (* † ‡ etc.),
the time-table.

Kankakee Line.
of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-
Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st.
fic Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Louis-		
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Express	‡ 8:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

go & Grand Trunk Railway.
corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
press (exc't Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:30 p m
press (daily)	5:15 p m	3:05 a m
(except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 p m
Accommodation (Sun.)	9:00 p m	7:50 a m
Accommodation (ex Sun.)	12:00 m	2:50 p m

drich Steamers.
TIME TABLE.
Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, Marquette, Manistique, etc.
Sunday excepted, at ..... 8 p. m.
Green, Muskegon, Grand Haven, etc., triweekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ..... 7 p. m.
Ogden Peere, and all Bay Ports. Escanaba, and all Lake superior Towns, Manistique, Saturday at ..... 9 a. m.
Docks at foot of Wabash-av.

HE OLD RELIABLE
NARD LINE,
Established 1840.
four sailings a week. No overcrowded
live stock carried. This line has never
ger, is the oldest line in existence, and
st fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and
s of Europe at lowest rates. Draft for
ds. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
ETTING Stenger Western Department,
st., Chicago.

TH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
Sizes of their Company will sail every Saturday from Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, Havre, and Bremen. First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage, $25. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Children under one year, free. Second cabin passengers sail from Pier between Second and Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
USSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

R LINE MAIL STEAMERS
ORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.
Oct. 21, noon | CIRCASSIA, Nov. 4, noon
Oct. 28, 6 a m | ERNESSIA, Nov. 11, 6 am
$80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
$40; Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $30.
"Yours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to
ERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

LLAN LINE
L MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
HEBEC. VIA BOSTON.
Leaves Bergen principal ports in Europe
railroad stations in America at lowest
mmodations unexcelled. Three weekly
between each route.
ALLAN & CO., Gen.
Salle-st., Chicago. C. J. SUNDELL, Mgr.

NEW & ELEGANT
CLAIR HOTEL
CINCINNATI

'S ORGANS, 2 stops, $125. Pianos, $265.
Factory running day and night. Cata-
Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

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The State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and private treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases.
A graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) colleges, is well known as the People's friend as founder of the Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a fact that for many years he has confined himself to the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, offering him the
YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretion or excesses, Seminal Losses and Physical Debility, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Nocturnal Losses, Abuses of Nature, Dislike of Society, Despondency, Blotches on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urination, I will guarantee a forfeit of $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews strictly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to be known, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, and directions for using carefully explained. Office address, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.
3-cent stamps for circular.

DR. KEAN,
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personally or by mail, free of charge, on all
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ysician in the city who warrants cures in
ours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 11

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"Corner"
State and Madison-sts.
"Glove Dept!"
25 Doz. 5¹, 40 Doz. 5³, 75 Doz. 6, 75 Doz. 6¹,
100 Doz. 6², 100 Doz. 6³, 75 Doz. 7, 75 Doz. 7¹,
AND
10 Doz. 7².
We offer the above sizes and quantities of
"4-Button"
French Suede
(Undressed)
Kid Gloves!
In dark and tan assortments, at the remarkable price of
50c!
Per Pair.
"Market Value," $1.25!
Orders by Post Promptly Filled.
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MAGNETIC GIRDLE FOR MEN.
Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?
Frail diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to, Weakness from Indiscretion, Impotency, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.
Price of Belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency sent in letter at our risk. MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY, 218 State-st., Chicago.
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

TO THE LADIES!
The "PRINCESS LOUISE SURTOUT," with or without cape, very Elegant and Stylish for the coming season, made from our large stock of fine Imported Overcoatings. This garment is "par excellence" (the thing) for Elegance, Style, and real Comfort, and is becoming to all. LADIES' STANDARD RIDING HABITS.
EDWARD ELY & CO., TAILORS,
163 & 165 WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

KNABE PIANOS
Northwestern Agency at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
Money to Loan
On improved city property at current rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.
60° Sulphuric Acid
At 65 cents per Hundred Pounds.
La Salle, Ill. Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co.
CUTLERY Of the highest grade, Pocket and Table Razors, Scissors, Tailor Shears, &c. Rogers' "A 1" and Triple-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.
QUININE PILLS, Pure Quinine and Full Weight—all sizes—by dozen or hundred—made and coated by ourselves. By mail if desired. BUCK & RAYNER.
BEATTY'S ORGANS, 8 stops, $125. Pianos, $265.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GIVE US A COLD SNAP.

AND WHAT A RUSH THERE'LL BE FOR HEAVY SUITS AND OVERCOATS. THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS ARE HERE READY FOR YOU, AND WE CAN STAND CONSIDERABLE RUSHING, BUT IF YOU CONSULT YOUR COMFORT YOU WILL NEVER PUT OFF UNTIL SATURDAY WHAT CAN AS WELL BE DONE ON FRIDAY.

SATURDAY IS PAY-DAY, TO BE SURE, AND IT'S NOT CONVENIENT FOR EVERYBODY TO PAY ON FRIDAY. GOODS BOUGHT HERE MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY, BUT IF ANY ONE LIKES TO SELECT THEIR CLOTHES TODAY AND HAVE THEM SENT HOME TOMORROW IT IS ENTIRELY AGREEABLE TO US.

MOTHERS CAN BRING THEIR BOYS IN AFTER SCHOOL. WE ARE OPEN UNTIL 9 EVERY EVENING, AND ON SATURDAYS UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK.

F. M. ATWOOD,
SUCCESSOR TO
A. J. NUTTING & CO.,
104 & 106 Madison-st.

WILSON BROS.,
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
113 & 115 State-st.,
Are showing, in addition to an unequaled variety of medium-priced goods, the largest stock in America of
FINE
Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Gloves, Handk'fs, &c.
Buyers in search of *Choicest Styles* will do well to inspect their stock.
PRICES REASONABLE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
SHIRTS "To Order"
A SPECIALTY.

CARPETINGS!
LATE DESIGNS.
We are offering this Fall an unusually LARGE and varied line of FINE and MEDIUM Carpetings, Rugs, &c., at Prices that are SURE to please the closest buyers.
CHICAGO CARPET CO.,
Wabash and Monroe.

HALL TREES!
We CHALLENGE a comparison of STYLES AND PRICES. Designs NEW and variety large. Do not buy until YOU SEE THEM.
TO BE FOUND ONLY WITH
Hildreth & Co.,
221 and 223 State-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

David Samson and William Freedman, heretofore doing business at Chicago, Ill., as importers and dealers of Havana Cigars, under the name and style of David Samson, have this day changed the name and style of said copartnership to Samson & Freedman.
Chicago, Oct. 18, 1882.
DAVID SAMSON,
WILLIAM FREEDMAN.

VENDETTA.

Horrible Conclusion of the Lusby-Mabry Feud at Knoxville, Tenn.

First Young Will Mabry Was Killed by the Lusbys—This Was in 1880.

Next, the Lusbys, Father and Son, Were Killed by Two Mabrys.

Yesterday, These Two Mabrys Killed Thomas O'Connor, and Were Themselves Also Killed.

Two Bystanders Were Wounded—O'Connor Was the Richest Man in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19.—One of the most horrible tragedies in our annals occurred in this city today. One year ago Christmas-Eve Will Mabry was killed under peculiar circumstances. His death grew out of a feud between the families of Mabry and Lusby. At the time there was much excitement, owing to the fact that both families were prominent, and it was generally reported that much blood might be shed between the two families. It will be remembered that,

ON CHRISTMAS EVE

Will Mabry was killed by Don C. Lusby, which was reported in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Afterwards, after the lapse of several months, a tragedy occurred in the Recorder's Court, which resulted in the death of Don C. Lusby and his father, Moses Lusby. Now follows the tragedy which must be reported today.

Yesterday morning Gen. Mabry met Maj. O'Connor at the fair grounds, where some races were being run, and said to him that he was a thief, scoundrel, — of a —, and a damned liar; that he was responsible for his (Mabry's) son's death. This morning about 10:30 o'clock

GEN. JOSEPH MABRY

was in the street, and made the remark that he would kill Maj. O'Connor just as soon as he saw him. Maj. O'Connor had been advised that his life was threatened, and naturally armed himself and prepared to meet his enemy. Maj. O'Connor was the President of the Mechanics' National Bank of Knoxville. He was standing in his door waiting for his enemy, who appeared, apparently unarmed, walking up the street. The Major drew

A DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOTGUN,

and shot the General, inflicting a mortal wound. Before the General could arise, he shot him a second time. When he had killed him Joseph A. Mabry Jr., who had been trying a case as an attorney in an adjoining street, appeared and drew a revolver, and shot Maj. O'Connor through the heart. Before, however, young Mabry had fired that fatal shot, Thomas O'Connor, who had been given another gun, shot young Joe Mabry, killing him instantly. Thus ended the lives of Thomas O'Connor, Joseph Mabry Sr., and his son Joseph Mabry Jr. there is the most intense excitement here in Knoxville today, and reporters are almost ashamed to report these facts, because it does Tennessee so much harm.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED

that Don Lusby and his father, Moses Lusby, had an altercation in the Recorder's office with Joseph A. Mabry Sr. and Joseph A. Mabry Jr., and that Don Lusby and his father, Moses Lusby were killed. Joseph A. Mabry Sr. and his son Joe were arrested and put under bonds to await a trial for the murder of Don Lushy and his father. At the trial about two weeks ago both of the Mabrys were acquitted, but were rearrested for carrying concealed weapons, and also acquitted on that charge. The people of this city were surprised at the acquittal of the two Mabrys, but though that the troubles were all over, and now we would have peace in this community. Some parties in the city say that Joseph A. Mabry Sr. said six months ago that he would kill Thomas O'Connor.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

To the Western Associated Press.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19.—This morning, a few minutes after 10 o'clock, Gen. Joseph A. Mabry, Maj. Thomas O'Connor, and Joseph A. Mabry Jr., were killed in a shooting affray. The difficulty began yesterday afternoon by Gen. Mabry attacking Maj. O'Connor and threatening to kill him. This was at the fair grounds, and O'Connor told Mabry that it was not the place to settle their differences. Mabry then told O'Connor he should not live. It seems Mabry was armed, and O'Connor was not.

THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY

was an old feud about the transfer of some property from Mabry to O'Connor. Later in the afternoon Mabry sent word to O'Connor that he would kill him on sight. This morning O'Connor was standing in the door of the Mechanics' Bank, of which he was President. Gen. Mabry and another gentleman walked down Gay street on the opposit side from the bank. O'Connor stepped into the bank, got a shotgun, took deliberate aim at Gen. Mabry, and fired. Mabry fell dead, being shot in the left side. As he fell O'Connor fired again, the shot taking effect in Mabry's thigh. O'Connor then rushed into the bank and got another shotgun.

About this time Joseph A. Mabry, son of Gen. Mabry, came rushing down the street unseen by O'Connor until within forty feet, when young Mabry fired a pistol, the shot taking effect in O'Connor's right breast, passing through the body near the heart. The instant Mabry shot, O'Connor turned and fired, the charge taking effect in young Mabry's right breast and side. He fell, pierced with twenty buckshot, and almost instantly O'Connor fell dead without a struggle. Young Mabry tried to rise, but fell back, dead.

THE WHOLE TRAGEDY

occurred within two minutes, and neither of the three spoke a word after being shot. Gen. Mabry had about thirty buckshot in his body. A bystander was painfully wounded in the thigh, and another in the arm. Four other men had clothes pierced by buckshot. The affair caused great excitement, and Gay street was thronged with a thousand people. Gen. Mabry and his son Joe were acquitted only a few days ago of the murder of Moses Lusby and Don Lusby, father and son, whom they killed some weeks ago. Will Mabry was killed by Don Lusby last Christmas. Maj. Thomas O'Connor was the wealthiest man in the State.

MAJ. O'CONNOR.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—Maj. O'Connor, who was killed this morning at Knoxville, Tenn., became known here as a member of the firm of R. G. Huston & Co., the contractors, who completed the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. The firm was composed of R. G. Huston, Maj. O'Connor, and Mr. Neely. Maj. O'Connor made a most favorable impression on all who met him. He was a keen-sighted business man, having accumulated a fortune since the War, estimated at $10,000,000. At the same time he was lavish in helpful deeds to deserving persons and institutions. He has no children. He was noted for his interest in young men and his liberal assistance. His partner, R. G. Huston, resides here. Upon him, as well as upon numerous other friends, the news falls like a cruel blow.

CANADA.

The Sunday Question at Quebec—Lady Florence Dixie's Travels—Hades—"Marmion"—Death of John Hibbard, United States Consul at Goderich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—The Sunday closing question is being discussed here with some bitterness, the object being to shut down upon the oyster and fruit stands which are, in many instances, only cloaks for the sale of liquors on the Sabbath. Last week the City Council, in a fit of maudlin sympathy for imaginary widows and orphans engaged in these lines of business, passed a resolution favoring a lenient enforcement of the law, but now they have, in deference to the remonstrances of the clergy of all persuasions and the numerous petitions from the respectable element of the city, rescinded it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—The Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Chicago, who is temporarily ministering to the Reformed Episcopal congregation here, expresses his belief in a Hades, or place where the souls of the departed in Christ are detained until the time of the general resurrection, and in the presence in our midst of the souls of the saints of God. He announces that his doctrine of Hades is distinct from the Catholic belief in purgatory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 19.—Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie are coming to Canada. Lady Florence Dixie is well known as an intrepid traveler and enthusiastic sportswoman and author. Her last trip of consequence was to the southernmost country of America, and its incidents are graphically recorded in the book, "Across Patagonia," which she published on her return to England. She is a sister of the Rev. Lord Archbishop Douglas, who was here a short time ago in connection with Cardinal Manning's scheme of emigration. Sir Beaumont Dixie and Lady Florence will remain in Canada for a year, and will extend their journey to the Rocky Mountains in search of the game which this country offers to the pursuit of the sportsman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—Archbishop Lynch in a discourse at St. Michael's Cathedral again alluded to the discussion going on with regard to the use of "Marmion" as a text-book in the high schools. He referred to the action of the Minister of Education in eulogistic terms and stated that the Government was entitled to all praise for the manner in which it had acted. In referring to the action of the Senate of Toronto University in refusing to discard "Marmion," his Grace said that the Dean of the university and Dr. Wilson, the most distinguished members of the board, had favored the substitution of the "Lady of the Lake" for "Marmion," and said that their approval of the action of the Government was sufficient indication of the fitness of his action in advising the Hon. Mr. Cook to erase "Marmion" from the list of books in the high schools and institutes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 19.—The sensation of the day is a case of body-snatching. Some time ago a young man named Noble Scott, of Petrolea, came to this city a consumptive, and died in the General Hospital after an illness of three months. On Friday he was buried by his friends, and the remains were followed to the grave by the Odd-Fellows. The same night the students of the medical college snatched the body. On Sunday his friends saw the grave had been tampered with, and on a close examination found the corpse had been removed. A search warrant was obtained and the body found in the dissecting-room of the college building. It had just been laid out for the operation, which was to have begun a few hours later. It was reconfined and removed, and will be taken to Petrolea for interment. The friends of Scott talk of prosecuting, but find a difficulty in proceeding against all the students, and the snatchers are not known.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., Oct. 19.—The Hon. John Hibbard, American Consul for this port, died tonight, after a brief illness. Deceased was very popular, and made many friends. His loss will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends. His remains will be removed to Port Huron, where they will be interred Sunday next.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Trouble in the Iron Trade—The Attempt to Oust President Jarrett Will Probably Prove a Failure—The Pennsylvania Miners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—An Associated Press dispatch of last night stated the conference of ironworkers at Chicago had agreed to ask an advance of 10 per cent. Secretary Martin was asked this evening what this meant. He said he had no official knowledge of the matter, and declined to give his private opinion. Secretary Weeks, of the Manufacturers' Association, stated that he did not think that members of Chicago lodges of the Amalgamated Association would go back on the prices ruling in this city, and the men concerned in this move worked in the rail and converting mills only. This was confirmed by the other information obtained. Chicago is the centre of the steel and iron industry of the Northwest, and there the district convention of the Amalgamated men employed in this industry is to meet Monday for arranging the scale, which must be signed by Dec. 1.

The attempt to oust Mr. Jarrett will probably prove a failure. A leading manufacturer of the city said this evening: "In my estimation Mr. Jarrett is above suspicion. He is the head and shoulders of the Amalgamated Association, and, if they cause him to resign, they might as well close up their headquarters. They don't like him because he is conservative, but that is just the kind of a man who should be at the head of any order. I think that better counsel will yet prevail, and the result will be the indorsement of Jarrett's course. The Manufacturers' Association has entire confidence in Mr. Jarrett's ability and veracity, because he has always made his word good."

As stated last night, railroad miners are about to move to regain the half cent they yielded when the strike ended. Representative operators visited today had but one reply to make. The condition of their trade did not justify any advance whatever. President Jones had nothing to say, except the well-worn formula that, as the servant of the miners, he was simply carrying out their request, that they asked for a half cent advance because they were entitled to it, and there was going to be an election proclamation issued from this office.

SUIT AGAINST A JUDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The case of Mary McCarthy against the Hon. Walbridge A. Field, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, in which the plaintiff claimed damages in the sum of $20,000 because of the refusal of Judge Field to grant her a writ of habeas corpus, came up today before Judge Knowlton in the Superior Court on a demurrer, which set forth that the declaration did not set out a cause of action, and, further, that whatever Judge Field did in his official capacity protected him from a suit. Judge Knowlton, in sustaining the demurrer, said that the granting of a writ of habeas corpus was not a matter of right, but was discretionary with a Judge, and that it was a well-established principle of law that a suit could not be brought against a Judge.

STATUE TO COMMODORE PERRY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—The City Council has passed a resolution that a proposition to expend $5,000 for a statue to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, and a native of Newport, be submitted to the taxpayers at the Congressional election next month. The State appropriated $7,500, on condition that a similar sum be raised outside. Should the proposition be carried the balance of $2,500 will be easily raised by popular subscription in this city.

POLITICAL.

Mahone Will Elect Seven of the Nine Virginia Congressmen.

His Machine Perfect—Every Virginia Officeholder a Mahone Striker.

Ingalls, of Kansas, Announces Himself in Harmony with St. John and Plumb.

Fourteen Thousand Dollars Raised by the Liquor-Dealers' Convention at Milwaukee.

Nomination of Spooner and Chase for Congress by Rhode Island Republicans—Wendell Phillips.

VIRGINIA.

MAHONE IS A TRUE BOSS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—"We shall carry the State by 30,000, and elect seven of the nine Congressmen." That is the confident assertion of Senator Mahone, the boss of Virginia. The statement is concurred in by Gov. Cameron, Collector Brady, Prof. Langston, and a score of Republican and Readjuster leaders who have been here at the conference with Mahone for the last two days. For the first time, possibly, in the history of American politics the political headquarters of a State have been located in Washington. The National Capital is the most central point from which the different sections of Virginia can be reached. Senator Mahone has made this city the base of his campaign. He has been in politics the same General that he was in the Confederate service. It is said of him that there is not

ON THE SUMAC HILLS AND IN THE PEANUT VALLEYS

an obscure State or local office which does not render tribute to him. It is not the fault of the Administration if he has omitted to use all the Federal patronage in the Old Dominion. The conference which has just been held is possibly the last formal consultation of the campaign. This morning his adjutants left for all parts of the State, having received his final instructions and heard his words of enthusiasm. They have gone to execute the command of the leader. There can be little doubt that Mahone will be successful. Speaking of the effect of the Ohio election upon the Republican cause in other States, Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, has just said:

IT WILL HAVE NO EFFECT

upon Virginia, and he predicted that the Readjusters would elect six of the nine Congressmen, and that the majority for the Congressman-at-Large, John D. Wise, would be greater than for himself (Cameron) as Governor a year ago. "The Bourbon Funders of Virginia," added Gov. Cameron, "are as dead as they can be, but they do not know it." Mahone has promised the Administration that there shall be seven Readjuster Congressmen from Virginia in the Forty-eighth Congress, and it seems probable that he will be able to keep his word.

KANSAS.

INGALLS AND PLUMB AT ATCHISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 19.—The first Republican rally of the present campaign was held at the opera-house, attended with great success. United States Senator John J. Ingalls presided, this being his first appearance in the canvass. His presence caused great enthusiasm, and his friends were pleased to note the bold position taken by him, to the chagrin of interested politicians and the opposition. All he said was this: "In order to remove any misapprehensions as to my attitude during the present canvass, I take the occasion to say that, as a Republican, I advocate St. John's election and his associate upon the State ticket, advocate the election of a Republican Legislature, and am actively and heartily in favor of the re-election of my friend and colleague, Senator P. B. Plumb." The speakers were Senators Ingalls and Plumb, Judge B. P. Perkins, and Maj. E. N. Marshall, the two latter candidates at large for Congress. Some disappointment was manifested at the fact that the vital political question—prohibition—upon which this campaign hinges was ignored. Plumb was the only one who spoke of it, and simply to encourage obedience, since the statute was on the books. His silence will cause St. John no good in this section, as a full discussion was desired and expected.

SENTIMENTS OF JUDGE FOSTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 19.—Judge Foster, of the United States Court, is holding court here, and was interviewed today upon the Governorship. He is a member of the Republican Anti-St. John Club, and a warm personal friend of Senator Ingalls, through whom he secured his appointment. Judge Foster said: "The object of the Republican Anti-St. John Club is to prevent the reelection of John P. St. John Governor of Kansas, and to use all honorable means in our power to relieve the party from the burden of prohibition and female suffrage that demagogs have saddled upon it. Its membership in Shawnee County is 800. The Prohibitionists claim that we have left the Republican party, but we maintain that we have not. We advocate the pure party principles, and refuse to recognize the follies and absurdities and heresies that St. John and his followers insist shall be incorporated in the party faith. We condemn and oppose the forced introduction of

THESE FALSE ISSUES.

We did not believe St. John worthy of support before he was nominated, and because he gerrymandered his way through a convention he has become no more worthy. He is a man of one idea, a hobby that claims his entire thought and attention. For one I opposed him originally because of his narrow-mindedness and intolerance, and his career as Governor does not appear to have improved him in that respect. It was through the cowardice of the Republican leaders that St. John was enabled to obtain his ascendency and get control of the party. I am convinced that a majority of the Republicans of the State think as I do in regard to this matter, and that St. John is

NOT THE FREE CHOICE

of the majority for Governor. The leaders of the party were frightened and cowed by the prohibition craze that swept through the State, and allowed St. John to take advantage of it to attain his personal ends."

The defection against St. John in the State has grown rapidly since the Ohio election. The declination of Gov. Robinson, Greenback nominee for Governor, is in the hands of the Greenback State Committee awaiting their action.

A special from Topeka to the Leavenworth *Times* figures the Legislature: Republicans certain of election, sixty; opposition certain of election, thirty-one; districts in doubt, twenty-one; not yet heard from, thirteen; total, 125.

GLICK AT WICHITA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 19.—The Hon. George W. Glick, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kansas, arrived in this city this morning. He was met at the depot by a large crowd of people, brass bands, and a reception committee. Mr. Glick addressed a large audience at the opera-house. He planted himself squarely against third term, prohibition, monopolies, and exorbitant railway rates. He denied the statement made in the press that he had any arrangement with ex-Gov. Robinson, the Greenback candidate, by which the latter will withdraw from the canvass in Glick's favor.

DENIAL.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 19.—The Chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee will publish a card tomorrow stating that the report in circulation to the effect that ex-Gov. Robinson will withdraw from the Greenback-Labor State ticket is untrue.

WISCONSIN.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—The Executive Committeee of the Personal Liberty League of America met at the Plankinton House today in secret session. A portion of the time was taken up in discussing the matters of organization, finance, and officers. The committee reported this evening at a meeting of the general association held at 8 o'clock at the St. Charles Hotel, and to which all the local brewers and wholesale dealers were invited. The following permanent officers were elected: President, F. Falk, Milwaukee; Vice-President, Guido Hansen, Milwaukee; Treasurer, Leopold Ballenberg, Peoria; Secretary, Paul Schuster, Chicago; Attorney, Harry Rubens, Chicago. For the purpose of acquiring the necessary finances, it was decided to fix the initiation fee for each State at $25, and that all members be called upon to voluntarily subscribe something, so as to get a financial start.

AS TO ORGANIZATION,

it was decided to report in favor of sending an agitator and organizer to each State. The States will be organized into districts or local associations, which will be governed by a central State organization. These State central societies will send delegates, which will compose the National association, and this body will be the executive. The afternoon and evening were spent in consultation with the brewers and considering methods of forwarding the work of perfecting State organizations. A challenge to a joint debate on the question of prohibition was received, signed by a local clergyman, on behalf of himself and Mrs. J. E. Foster, of Iowa. The brewers of this city each pledged $1,000 towards a fund for the active campaign. A total of $14,000 was guaranteed.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

today was enlivened by a strong contest between those in favor of indorsing the Democrats nominated by the Trades Assembly and those opposed to such a course. The fight, after a heated and protracted discussion, resulted in favor of the advocates of coalition, and all the Democrats on the Trades Assembly ticket, except the candidate for Coroner, were indorsed.

WILLIAMS AT JANESVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 19.—One of the largest and most respectable audiences ever seen at a political meeting in this city gathered at Lappin's Hall last night to hear the Hon. C. G. Williams. Even the aisles were filled, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The speaker was attentively listened to for over three hours. Mr. Williams alluded to the personal attacks made against him by his opponents, especially those who now call themselves the Independent Republicans. He occupied about an hour and a half in explaining his position and actions, in answering charges made against him by those who originated the Delavan Independent movement, not forgetting to allude at length to that portion who reside in this city, and the part he and they took in the Senatorial contest of last winter at Madison. The speaker went through and explained the War record of the Independent candidate for Congress in this district. Quoting from the records of that day, he showed that the candidate of the Independents was in hearty sympathy and support of the Anti-War party. He concluded his remarks on this point by saying that he himself heard and saw his opponent applaud

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

in the Chicago Peace Convention of 1863, and could prove it was true. Mr. Williams then brought up the River and Harbor "steal," as he called it, and explained his vote for that measure. He said that all but a little over $1,000,000 of the $19,000,000 contained in that bill was for the completion of work already commenced, while less than $2,000,000 were for new work; that not $1 of this vast sum of money could be expended without an order from the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers of the Army. He argued at great

Rodney Thursby; Surrogate, Jacob J. Bergen; County Treasurer, Harry Adams; Justice of Sessions, Adolph Gubner.

HERE AND THERE.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 19.—The Republican campaign opened this evening. Political issues were discussed by Senator Thomas W. Ferry. Before the opening of the meeting the streets were paraded by a large torch-light procession, headed by two bands, and followed by a long line of carriages and horsemen. The opera-house was filled to its utmost capacity. The speech was very candid and convincing. The speaker reviewed the Republican record since the War, and clearly defined their position for tariff. The meeting closed with three cheers for Ferry and the Republican party in the new Tenth District.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Democrats of the Second District nominated Edgar E. Dean for Congress.

The Prohibitionists of the Fifth District nominated Wendell Phillips for Congress. Samuel B. Capen was nominated in the Third Congressional District, and Amos Cummings in the Fifth.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—The Democratic conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District have nominated John G. McConahy, of Lawrence County.

OREGON.

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 19.—Today's ballot for United States Senator—Mitchell, 37; Shattuck, 28; remainder scattering.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Sixth District Democrats nominated ex-Mayor Fiedler for Congress.

NOTES.

John F. Caine, who has been nominated by the Mormons for Delegate in Congress, is a bigoted churchman, but not a polygamist. He is City Clerk, manager of the Mormon Theatre, and part owner of the Salt Lake *Herald*.

Health journals are now asserting that to maintain a sound constitution you should lie only on the right side. The health journal may mean well enough, but what are you going to do if you are editing a Democratic paper?—*Laramie Boomerang.*

The "red shirts" prevented another Greenback meeting in South Carolina on Thursday of last week, this one having been called for Sumter. As a correspondent of the Charleston *News* says, the "red shirts" go to the place announced "prepared for a fight or a frolic."

Gov. Hagood, of South Carolina, has appointed 181 Democrats, thirteen colored Republicans, five white Republicans, and five Greenbackers Commissioners to act as election judges in the State; and the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* admits that in this case the minority of Democratic voters is pretty fully represented.

The Democratic supporters of Judge Van Eaton in the Sixth District of Mississippi fear his chances for election to Congress will be injured by his pronounced prohibitory views. One of the papers says: "If it turns out that Van Eaton is defeated, it will teach the Democrats to let prohibition alone, we trust. It was only a short while ago that the *Monitor* warned the Democrats to stear clear of prohibition."

There have been many remarkable changes in the vote of Ohio during the past twenty-two years. The Columbus *Journal* notes some of them as follows: "In 1861 Gov. Tod, Republican, was elected by a majority of 55,204 over Mr. Jewett, and in 1862 Mr. Armstrong was elected Secretary of State on a Democratic ticket on a majority of 5,560, a change of 60,764. In the following year Brough, Republican, was elected Governor by a majority of 100,882, a change of 106,442. In 1876 Col. Barnes, Republican, was elected Secretary of State by a majority of 6,636, and in 1877 Gov. Bishop was elected by a majority of 23,630, a change of 30,136. In the following year Barnes was reelected by a majority of 3,154, a change of 26,674."

STARCH MONOPOLY.

The Manufacturers Mean to Stiffen the Price if They Can.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—The starch-men of the West held their appointed conference at the Grand Hotel this afternoon to perfect arrangements for carrying into effect the proposition to consolidate their business and form a big joint starch company. A. R. Beardsley, of Elkhart, Ind., occupied the chair, and Frank Schuler, representing Andrew Erkenbrecher, of this city, was chosen Secretary. After exchanging views and debating the question for some time, ten firms and corporations out of the eleven represented agreed to join in such a combination, as follows: Andrew Erkenbrecher, Cincinnati; the George Fox Starch Company, Cincinnati; George F. Harding, President of the Peoria Starch Company, Peoria, Ill.; the Elkhart Starch Company, Elkhart, Ind.; the Excelsior Starch Company, Elkhart, Ind.; Thompson, White & Co., Franklin, Ind.; Samuel Cutsinger & Co., Edinburg, Ind.; William F. Riele & Co., Indianapolis; the Julius A. Wood Starch Company, Columbus, O.; the Ottumwa Starch Company, Ottumwa, Ia. These ten factories have two-thirds of the manufacturing capacity of the country, and their consolidation is now assured. A committee was appointed to receive the deeds of the several factories and examine the titles to all property. It was agreed that the capital stock for the ten factories should be $2,000,000. If any other manufactories are admitted, the capital stock will be increased, and stock will be issued to owners of the property thus absorbed to the amount of its proportionate value. A committee was appointed to agree upon the next place of meeting, which will probably be Chicago, some time next month. There will be another meeting of the manufacturers tomorrow to fix upon the price of starch for the next three months, and to complete the preliminaries for the consolidation.

OBITUARY.

Death of Judge Edward Hammond, a Prominent Lawyer and Politician of Maryland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Judge Edward Hammond, one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians of Maryland, died today at his residence in Howard County. He graduated in his legal studies at Yale College in 1830, and for many years was a leading practitioner at the bar in this city. Entering politics as a Democrat, he served one term in the House of Delegates from Anne Arundel County, and in the State Senate. He also served in the House of Representatives from 1842 to 1850, after which, in consequence of defective eyesight, he abandoned the law and devoted himself to the management of his farm. At the outbreak of the late War he warmly espoused the cause of the Union, serving in the Legislatures of 1862 and 1867, being elected to the latter by the then newly-formed Democratic Conservative party. Under the Constitution of 1867 he was elected one of the Associate Judges of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. The last Legislature extended his term, which would have expired in the spring of 1883, upon his arrival at the age of 70 years, until the end of the term of fifteen years for which he was elected. He leaves a widow who was a daughter of the late George Washington, for many years Treasurer of the State of Maryland, and six children.

CHARITABLE MASONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—Before their final adjournment today the Grand Lodge of Masons voted $500 to the Garfield Monument Fund and $200 for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers at Pensacola.

THE ASHLAND FIENDS.

MAYSVILLE, Oct. 19.—The Governor has ordered the Emmet Rifles to be in readiness to go to Ashland next week to protect Neal and Craft, who are to have a rehearing on a charge of murder.

THE CARRIAGEBUILDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The Carriage-builders' National Association adopted resolutions asking Congress to protect timber.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

War Between the Students and the Authorities of Monmouth College—Knights of Pythias.

Several Weddings of More than Usual Interest—Iowa Baptists—Veterans—Accidents.

ILLINOIS.

TROUBLE AT MONMOUTH COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 19.—The students and authorities of Monmouth College are at war. Some time ago the representative orator, Mr. Ross, won the first prize in the oratorial contest at Chicago, and on his return the students prepared a reception, which was to take place in the chapel after religious services. The Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Matchett, a Senior, was ordered by President McMichael and others of the faculty to sit down, but refused, and conducted the exercises according to the program, which consisted of toasts, responses, and Mr. Ross' oration. The recitations were cut for that day. Since then Mr. Matchett has been suspended indefinitly, and today the students to the number of about 200 absented themselves from college, and 116 signed a paper asking that Mr. Matchett be taken back, and announcing their intention to cut recitations until the authorities yield. There was only a corporal's guard in attendance today, and considerable interest is manifested by everybody as to which will yield, the students or faculty.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—Today's session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was a busy one, but the business transacted was not of much general interest. Peoria was chosen as the place of the next meeting, and the Grand Lodge reaffirmed its decision of last year against Sunday demonstrations in the name of the order. The per capita tax was fixed at 40 cents a term for each member. The Grand Lodge sustained nearly all the decisions of the Grand Chancellor during the past year, among other things sustaining his action in commuting the sentence of suspended members, thereby deciding that the Grand Chancellor had that right. The session tonight was mainly devoted to exemplifying the secret work in order and installing the officers-elect, after which the lodge adjourned till next October.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize as follows: Chicago Honduras Mining, Milling, and Commercial Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $3,000,000; the object is to develop and carry on mining and commercial enterprises in Central America; corporators, William O. Osgood, William J. McMullen, Thomas P. Robb, Harvey Edgerton, Charles A. Webb, and George A. Philbeck. The Elgin Water Company, of Elgin; capital stock, $125,000; corporators, John Long, Clifton Rhodes Barrett, and Harry H. Hodson. The Geneva Rock Spring Creamery Company, of Geneva; capital stock, $4,000.

A CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION

was issued to the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago; Directors, John P. McGinley, William E. Tonuson, August Stirmell. Also to the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Union of the State of Illinois, of Springfield; Directors, William Weish, of Peoria; J. J. Mulady, of Decatur; James Ford, of Ottawa; John McGuerk and Michael Doyle, of Springfield.

A WEDDING AT GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 19.—The marriage of M. H. Birmingham, a well known grocer of this city, and Miss Addie Mahony, eldest daughter of John Mahony, wholesale grocer and pork packer, was solemnized this evening at St. Michael's Catholic Church. The Rev. Father Farrely officiated. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Julia Rocheford, and the groom by Mr. A. Mouton, a merchant of East Dubuque. A pleasant reception took place after the ceremony at the Mahony mansion on Bench street. Among the guests present were the Rev. Father Hogan and Lord, Miss Mary Hogan, of Lemont, Ill., Mrs. William Haskins of Apple River, and Miss Kate Fitzpatrick of Chicago. Many beautiful presents were received by the bride, principally solid silver. Mr. and Mrs. Birmingham leave tonight for a week's sojourn in Chicago.

A FASHIONABLE EVENT AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 19.—A very fashionable and happy wedding was solmnized here today, the contracting parties being Mr. Herbert W. Rollins, a prominent and wealthy young stock man of Omaha, formerly of Henry, Ill., and a graduate of the Law Department of Wesleyan University, this city, and Miss Belle, only daughter of Mr. Duncan M. Funk, President of the National Bank of Bloomington, who is a very pretty, admirable, and accomplished lady. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride about noon in the presence of a small party of relatives and friends, the Rev. Dr. Binsmore, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, performing the ceremony. The groom wore a business suit, and the bride an elegant costume, wine-colored plush, ornaments, diamonds. The bride and groom took the afternoon train for Chicago, and thence in a few days will go to Omaha to reside.

A COÖPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Elgin Coöperative Creamery Company, a recently incorporated association of farmers of this section, today purchased the Newman factory, at Springbrook, west of here, and will operate the same. Low dividends and frequent failures are bringing about the formation of a number of such associations, and where the scheme has been tried it has worked very satisfactorily.

ALLEN—PLANT.

This evening, at the residence of William Lamming, occurred the wedding of Mr. Frank E. Allen, a rising young business-man of this city, and Miss Frankie Plant. The wedding was a quiet one, only the intimate friends of the contracting parties being present.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 19.—This morning John Doyle was found standing against a barrel in his cellar dead. The inquest revealed the fact that Doyle had eaten part of an onion, which he had partially saturated with concentrated lye accidentally.

AN ENTERPRISING THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 19.—An enterprising man named Jolin Towey tried to start a shoe store in a cornfield north of this city. He was bagged, however, by the authorities. His stock was taken from box-cars on the Illinois Central track. He was bound over to the grand jury, with bail at $700.

IOWA.

THE BAPTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 19.—The pastoral conference of the Iowa State Baptist Convention in session here elected today the following officers: President, the Rev. H. B. Fiskett; Secretary, the Rev. H. M. Thompson. The conference listened to an essay by the Rev. G. S. Bailey, of Ottumwa, on "What Constitutes a Scriptural Deposition from the Ministry?" Dr. Bailey was elected to deliver the annual essay next year. This afternoon the Rev. A. M. Duboc, of Marion, preached before the union for ministerial education, and the Rev. J. R. Murphy, D. D., of Des Moines, on the subject of "The Law of Demand and Supply for Ministers in Our Churches. The union elected as its officers for the year the Rev. C. H. Noscrip, of Keokuk, Secretary, and the Hon. T. W. Newman, of Burlington, Treasurer. This evening the formal address of welcome to the State Convention was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Stifler, of this city. The President of the convention, the Rev. J. J. Powell, of Cedar Rapids, responded. The annual sermon was then delivered by the Rev. R. Garton, of Waterloo.

HANNA—WIEGEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 19.—Miss Jessie Wiegel, daughter of Fred Wiegel, Esq., of this city, was this evening united in marriage with Mr. John S. Hanna, of New York City. The wedding was a brilliant affair, and took place at the M. E. Church, which was crowded with spectators. A reception was held at the bride's residence this evening, which was attended by leading citizens of Dubuque. Miss Wiegel was born and raised in this city, and is one of the most popular young ladies in the community. The list of presents was very large and valuable.

A PATENT SUIT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 19.—In the Federal Court a decree was ordered in favor of J. T. Hair against George D. Perkins for infringement on his patent hotel-register, which consists of interleaving with advertising blotter sheets. Several other suits are involved in this decision against blankbookmakers in the West.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

of Iowa convened here this morning with the Rev. Samuel Starrs Howe as Moderator.

MICHIGAN.

THE PERKE ARSON CASE AT COLDWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 19.—After seven hours' deliberation the jury in the Perke arson case failed to come to an agreement, and were discharged. It is understood they stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, though more favored conviction at the outset. Perke is one of the firemen who admitted charges against himself, and awaited only sentence, when he was allowed to withdraw all admissions, and now a jury fails convict to him. He was immediately bound over to await the next term of court for retrial, with the same amount of bonds.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 19.—The store of M. W. Tanner, at Horton, ten miles from here, was robbed last night. The burglars broke open the safe, secured $600 in money, and decamped.

VETERANS.

Twenty-five of the seventy-five remaining members of the Second Michigan Infantry held a reunion here to-day.

A CHICAGOAN STRUCK BY CUPID'S DART.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 19.—Undoubtedly the grandest social event of the season was the marriage last night of Mr. M. L. Cohn, of Chicago, and Miss Lena, the beautiful daughter and heiress of M. Engleman, Mayor of this city. The event has been long anticipated by the best Hebrew circles in Milwaukee, Chicago, and other cities where the bride and groom are widely known. The affair was an exceedingly brilliant one. Seventy-five guests arrived by special trains from Chicago, and nearly as many came by steamer from Milwaukee. Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, solemnized the impressive ceremony of the Jewish Church, the nuptial knot being tied at the elegant mansion of the bride's father on Maple street, the bridal party standing beneath two marriage-bells of heliotropes, tuberoses and roses, just overhead upon them the monogram "C. E." Upon the conclusion of their ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Cohn received congratulations, and the guests repaired to Masonic Hall, where an elaborate banquet was spread. A reception at the hall and dancing occupied the remainder of the evening. The bride was elegantly attired, and the presents bestowed were numerous and superb. Mr. and Mrs. Cohn will, after the conclusion of their bridal tour, make Chicago their home.

A YOUNG LADY ASSASINATED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—Ida Graves, of Maple Valley, Sanilac County, aged 19, was shot and killed while sitting in a room by a person as she was sitting by the window in the house of Mrs. Havens, of Mariette. She had rejected a proposal of marriage made by one Sullivan, her father's hired man, that afternoon.

ARREST OF SWINDLERS AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—A couple, giving the names of Larry and Belle Fowler, aged about 35 and 45 respectively, claiming to be brother and sister, were arrested today in this city for false pretenses in Buffalo. They took rooms, and advertised for young ladies wanting employment at $60 per month. They secured an advance of $5 from about 150 victims, and entertained for this city, where they embarked in a similar enterprise, which was by arrest untimely nipped.

INDIANA.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—J. C. Adams, Republican candidate for Auditor of Marion County, met with a serious accident today. At the coffin-works he placed his right hand on a table, not noticing a buzz-saw which projected above the surface, and it nearly severed the member at the wrist. Physicians think they will be able to save the hand, but danger is feared from erysipelas, from which Mr. Adams had just recovered.

REUNION OF VETERANS.

The seventh annual reunion of the Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana and the First Artillery, constituting the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, took place today. Prof. W. I. Stott, President of Franklin College, delivered the annual address.

A TRAVELER SHOT BY HIS OWN GUN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 19.—A man named Kelly, who was traveling by wagon with his family to Dakota, when near this place, seeing some ducks fly by, reached for his gun and in pulling it out it was discharged, and he received its contents in his breast. He cannot live.

WISCONSIN.

MASTERSON—MULLEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 19.—A social event in high Catholic circles here was the marriage this morning at St. Bernard's Church, by the Rev. Father Corby, of Edward F. Masterson, the well-known attorney at East Grand Forks, Dak., and Miss Mollie Mullen, third eldest daughter of Mrs. M. Mullen, of this city. There was a large congregation present to witness the ceremony.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—The meetings today of the annual session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wisconsin was largely attended. Interesting reports of officers and from auxiliary bodies were presented. The President, Mrs. Marshall, read a report on relative statistics, which was received and referred. After the reading of several other reports of minor importance the convention proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, Mrs. J. E. Irish, of Madison; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, of Milwaukee; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Morgan, of Madison; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. A. Beale, of Janesville; Treasurer, Mrs. G. B. Chapman, Eau Claire. Neal Dow addressed a large mass-meeting at Plymouth Church this evening.

NEBRASKA.

THE MINDEN MURDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 19.—Jack Woods, the Sheriff of Hitcock County, who, with two others, was killed by outlaws at Minden, Kearney County, was buried today from his father-in-law's residence in this city. The latest news of the murderers comes from Lenora, Kas., to which place they have been tracked by Secretary of State Alexander and his posse. It is thought the fugitives will be overtaken soon and killed or captured.

WHO WILL SUCCEED M'DOWELL?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—While it is not positively known what promotions the President has decided upon to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Maj.-Gen. McDowell, it is generally believed at the War Department that Brig.-Gen. Pope will be promoted to the rank of Major-General, and that Col. Henry J. Hunt, Fifth Artillery, will be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. It is expected that the promotions will be made either tomorrow or Saturday.

TURF NEWS.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Oct. 19.—Seven-eighths of a mile, Baron Favart first, Harry Mann, second, Little Katie third; time, 1:33¾.

Mile, Nimblefoot first, Gov. Hampton second, Marchioness third; time, 1:46¾.

Mile, Dizzy Blonde first, Ballast second, Sir Hugh third; time, 1:45¾.

Mile and a quarter, Nina first, Ida B. second, Little Dan third; time, 2:17.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Arrived, the Caledonia, from Liverpool, and the Amerique, from Havre.

JOHN D. DEFREES DEAD.

Death of the Ex-Public Printer at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.—An Active Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—News came tonight from Berkeley Springs, W. Va., that John D. Defrees is at last dead. He has been there for three months dying. The marvel has been that his wonderful vitality has saved his life so long. Mr. Defrees was very much beloved at the Government Printing-Office, which will be draped for the customary thirty days. He was the first Republican Public Printer, and he would have been Public Printer to this day had Gen. Garfield lived, for the latter had told him that, no matter what the politicians might say, the friend of Abraham Lincoln and his own friend for a lifetime should not be disturbed. But Mr. Defrees in the Greeley campaign

HAD SAID SOME HARSH THINGS OF GRANT,

some of which were then true, and he expected no favors from an Administration so friendly to Grant, and received none. He had long been incapacitated, however, for public service, owing to advanced years and constantly-increasing feebleness. For the the last three years that he was Government Printer he paid little attention to the duties of his office. He spent all his summers at the little home he had built in the Berkeley Valley, and to this place in summertime all official papers were taken for signature. The assasination of Gen. Garfield was

A VERY GREAT SHOCK TO MR. DEFREES.

He was never so well afterwards. He took to his bed here in Washington last spring, and for weeks it was expected daily that he could not survive. He rallied enough to be carried on a stretcher to the West Virginia mountain valley where he died. He was one of the few men of whom it can be said that he was almost a lifetime in public office, and that he died poor.

JOHN D. DEFREES WAS BORN

at Sparta, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1810. His father removed with his family to Piqua, O., in 1818, and there, a few years later, the boy went into a printing office and learned the trade of a printer. Still later he entered the law office of the famous advocate, Thomas Corwin, at Lebanon, O., under whose instruction he pursued his legal studies. It is evident, however, that he had not lost his fondness for the clicking types, for in 1831, when he had just reached his majority, he removed to South Bend, Ind., and in connection with his younger brother, Joseph (now a banker at Goshen, Ind.), began the publication of a newspaper, which he carried on in connection with his law practice. He soon became influential in that part of the State and was one of the leaders of the Whig party. He was elected to the State Senate, in which body he was a leading spirit. During his term in the Senate Lieutenant-Governor Jesse D. Bright resigned to take his place in the Senate of the United States, and, the Whigs and Democrats being equally divided,

A LONG CONTEST

ensued over the election of a presiding officer. After many fruitless ballots had been taken the matter was compromised by the election of Godiove S. Orth, a Whig, under an agreement that he should resign on the last day of the session. The compact was faithfully kept by the Whigs, Mr. Orth resigned, and James G. Reed, a Democrat, was then elected. During this deadlock the case was managed by Mr. Defrees for the Whigs. In 1846, just after the death of his first wife, Mr. Defrees sold his South Bend paper to Schuyler Colfax and removed to Indianapolis, purchasing the *Indiana State Journal*, which he conducted until 1854. He then went into the banking business, establishing the Central Bank, of which he became the President. In 1858 he was an aspirant for Congressional honors in the Indianapolis district, but was beaten for the nomination by the Hon. A. G. Porter. In 1859 he returned to journalism again and established the *Daily Atlas*, which, a couple of years later, was consolidated with the *Journal*. Mr. Defrees had

A NATURAL APTITUDE FOR POLITICAL LIFE,

and drifted into it by an irresistible tendency. In 1863 he served as Chairman of the War State Central Committee, and in 1856, when the young Republican party came in, he filled the same position in that party. He exhibited fine organizing powers, possessing something of Mr. Lincoln's faculty for getting men of discordant views to work harmoniously together. In 1861 he was appointed Government Printer by President Lincoln, for whose nomination he had zealously exerted himself. He held the place until succeeded by Mr. Clapp in 1869, whom, in turn, Mr. Defrees succeeded in 1877 by appointment of President Hayes. He resigned the office of Government Printer in April last.

Mr. Defrees enjoyed only a common-school education, but this was supplemented by a vast fund of general information gained from a wide and discriminating reading. He lived much among his books, of which he had a fine collection, and was especially fond of classical literature, general history, and politics. He was a graceful and vigorous writer, and, though not an eloquent speaker, would undoubtedly have taken a high rank at the bar had he not abandoned the profession for journalism and public life.

AS TO HIS CHARACTER,

its spotless purity will bear the strongest light which can be turned upon it. Politician though he was, he could never tolerate dishonesty in any shape or place, and his long service in the Government Printing-Office at Washington presents a record of undeviating integrity.

He leaves five children surviving him, a daughter and five sons, one of whom is a Lieutenant in the regular army.

FIRE RECORD.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a lamp placed too near the ceiling in Ovington Bros.' establishment on State street set fire to the woodwork, and caused a still alarm to insurance Patrol No. 1, which responded and extinguished the fire. Damage trifling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 19.—A large barn, the property of Milton Burney, near Milford, in Decatur County, was burned last night. Six hundred bushels of wheat, a large amount of other grain, several tons of hay, and a number of pieces of agricultural implements were burned. Twelve head of horses also perished in the flames. Loss, $3,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 19.—The cooper-shop, drill-house, and a quantity of hoops and heading on the premises of Ross, King & Co., burned this morning. Loss, $3,000; partially insured.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The lithographing and printing establishment of August Gast & Co., occupying the three upper stories of 316 and 318 North Third street, was damaged by fire this morning, about $25,000. The stock was valued at $80,000, and insured for $76,000. Thus far, Hanke has brought out a new volume every year in addition to his other duties, in spite of the only made possible by the fact of his having been engaged in writing long before he seriously thought of finally comprising his writings in one grand compendious work. He has two learned emanuenses who alternate in their attendance; the young one spending the forenoon, the old one passing the evening and part of the night with the aged historian, who, in spite of his 87 years, works steadily from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m., and from 8 p. m. till 1 a. m. Ranke's hours of relaxation are from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., when he takes a walk, if the weather permits. He likes to be alone in his promenades in the Thiergarten, his servants only being allowed to assist him at street-crossings. For traveling, he says, he cannot find means; it would seriously interfere with his work, and work he must and will. On returning from his walk he devotes one hour to conversation, then dines, and after a brief nap goes quietly to work again. Visitors coming at the hour set aside for conversation are positively not admitted; even Humboldt, Boeckh, and Ritter knew this from experience. One of the constant visitors was the late Prince Albert. The privilege of interrupting his work and usual mode of life was only granted to King Fredrick William IV. and Queen Elizabeth, who frequently invited him to Charlottenburg and Potsdam, and even made him pass the night there. Ranke's pupils and friends, Dr. Lybel, Duncker, Droysen, and Mommsen, regulate their visits to him in strict accordance with the "leisure hour"; he prefers and never varies the monotony of life he has led from his youth, and, in spite o. all outward honors heaped upon him, he is utterly void of any pretension. As Privy Councilor, with the title of "Excellency," he still occupies the second story of the house in the Lutsenstrasse, in which modest quarters, without any luxury, or special comforts even, he has lived for thirty-nine years, and to which he only adds an extra room when the growth of his literary importance demands more space. To the advice and entreaties of his best friends, desirous of having him take more personal comfort and ease, he steadily replies that his furniture and surroundings are "good enough for him."

An Index of Character—Firmness or Feebleness Indicated by the Chin.

Popular Science Monthly.

If the experience of mankind is competent to interpret facial indications, some of the "propensities" and "percepives" which Spurzheim lodges in the back rooms of his pan-sensorium must have a potent say for changing their quarters. "Firmness," for instance, which he locates in the posterior part of the upper head, undoubtedly manifests itself in the prominence of the chin. "Draw a face in profile," says Winckleman, "and observe how timidity or its opposit can be expressed by the shape of the lower jaw. Let the chin be receding, and your profile can be made to express pusillanimity and feebleness of character, even to the decree of imbecility. Then, without changing any upper line of the profile, combine it with a prominent chin, and it will exhibit firmness. Exaggerate the prominence, and you can intensify the expression to one of obstinacy and ferocity. That such contrasts are less striking in living faces is owing to the circumstance that we take in the expression of all features at a single glance, without analyzing the complex effect."

Have we not here a positive criterion, a rule without an exception? Does it not occur to us, on afterthought, that all warlike, aggressive nations have such projecting chins, while the weak or degenerate ones are more or less chinless? In their classification of the North American aborigines the Spaniards distinguish between *Indios mansos* and *Indios bravos* (tame and savage Indians). The former comprise the different Agricultural tribes of Central and South America, ignorant but harmless creatures, who subsist on a vegetable diet: the later the carnivorous savages of the North, who divided their time between hunting and warfare. In their physical characteristics these various tribes of the American autochthones could hardly be distinguished, if it were not for a slight variation in the color of their skins and very marked difference in the shape of their chins. Our redskins have chins, though they cannot emulate those of the Indo Germanic race; the Indians of Mexico and South America have none. In the profile of a vegetarian Indio from the neighborhood of Vera Cruz the lower jaw recedes in a sharp line from the mouth to the throat, so that his nose, though not excessive in size, becomes ridiculously prominent. Obstinacy with a projecting chin and shrinking timidity with a receding one are here strongly contrasted, and the study of individual faces proves Winckelmann's rule to be almost, if not altogether, infallible. Can Prof. Fowler point out a corresponding difference in the shape of the posterior skull? Amativeness, too, may or may not affect the bones above the nape, but Theophrastus, Galen, Della Porta, Lavater, Dr. Redfield, and all portrait-painters agree that it is disclosed by the eyelids, especially the lower ones.

Lavater and other critical students of the human face have shown the fallacy of some popular notions—for instance, the connection of a high forehead with superior intelligence—but also that generally received opinions differ less in different nations and ages than should be supposed; and it is surprising of what minute symptoms even the ancient nations have taken cognizance.

FINANCIAL.

Embarrassment of Royal Storrs & Son, of Dedham, Mass., Manufacturers of Cassimeres, Beavers, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The embarrassment of Royal Storrs & Son, of Dedham, manufacturers of cassimeres, beavers, etc., has been much exaggerated. It was stated on the street today that the liabilities, as estimated by parties interested, were $437,000, while the assets were $220,000; but Mr. Storrs, the senior member of the firm, states tonight that $80,000 will cover everything, including what is due to the 150 employés, who have been notified that on Monday they will be paid up to Saturday night. The financial condition of the firm has been considered good, and credit for merchandise was readily obtained. It is now charged that, in obtaining this credit, certain representations made by the firm—which consists of Mr. Storrs and his son—were, to say the least, misleading and liable to the construction of being intentionally so. In July last the firm's assets were claimed to be $320,000, and liabilities $151,000, of which latter sum $80,000 was secured by the indorsement of William S. Slater, of Webster. It was also claimed, Mr. Slater substantiating this claim, that Mr. Slater had $100,000 in real estate and $200,000 more in personal property. About two weeks ago two notes of R. O. Storrs & Co. of $5,000 each went to protest, and were subsequently taken up by Mr. Slater. A third note for the same amount took a like course, but a fourth for $5,000, which matured Oct. 12, went to protest and is yet unpaid, and the investigation brought about by these circumstances showed that the debtors were preparing to go into insolvency. The same investigation also showed that Mr. Slater is possessed of only $15,000 in real and $30,000 in personal estate, in addition, there is an insurance of $50,000 on the life of Mr. Storrs, secured to Mr. Slater. Mr. Storrs has resided and done business in Dedham since 1868, and in 1875 the present firm was organized, and started in business with a mill purchased from former partners of R. O. Storrs for $65,000. This was mortgaged back for the full amount, but only $10,000 of the mortgage has since been paid. Mr. Storrs has been prominent in town affairs, and is President of the Dedham Water Company. A portion of his paper is held by the Dedham National Bank. An attachment of $75,000 was placed on the mill this afternoon by the Roger Williams Bank of Providence for breach of contract.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Blum & Co., tobacconists, against whom numerous attachment suits were filed yesterday, made an assignment today to B. Hysinger, and a statement of the assets and liabilities will be prepared at once.

SLAYBACK.

Resolutions of Respect Passed by the Merchants' Exchange—Sale of Seats to the Benefit Matinee.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—At a memorial meeting in the Merchants' Exchange at 1 o'clock today resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased were unanimously adopted and ordered engrossed for presentation to the widow and the brother of the deceased. Eulogistic speeches were made by Col. D. P. Dyer, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Stannard, and the Rev. John Snyder.

Seats were then offered for sale for the matinée benefit next Thursday. The choice of boxes was sold to a lady, name unknown, for $1,000, and donated back and resold. The other boxes brought $200 and $100. The first seat was knocked down for $100, the second for $500, and a large number sold from $50 to $5. The public sale was then closed, and the remainder of the seats in the parquet and dress-circle will be sold at $5 each. The Veiled Prophet bought one seat for $500 and the Legion of Honor one box for $100.

BOB FORD'S TRIAL

For the Murder of Wood Hite—A "Difficulty" Among Outlaws.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., Oct. 19.—The case of Bob Ford, charged with the murder of Wood Hite, last February, at the house of Ford's sister, near Richmond, Mo., was called today. The defendant's counsel applied for a continuance, because of the absence of Dick Liddel and Sheriff Timberlake—their most important witnesses—stating that they expected to prove by the former that the "difficulty" which resulted in Hite's death was a quarrel between Liddel and Hite, and that the latter was the aggressor; that they two began the "firing," and not until then did Ford join in; and that Hite was killed from a bullet fired from the hands of Liddel. The prosecution then announced that they would admit the matters set forth in the affidavit, reserving the privilege of impeaching these witnesses and rebutting their testimony the same as if they were in attendance. The Court overruled the demurrer. The jury was impaneled and the testimony commenced.

THE JAPANESE STATESMEN.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 19.—Terashima Munenori and Jushie Wooyeno Kagenori, Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary to Washington and Vienna, respectively, passed through today on their way East. Both speak English fluently and intelligently, and are plain and businesslike men.

The Aged Ranke at Home.

American Register of Paris.

Leopold von Ranke has finished the manuscript for twenty-first volume of his "History of the World," which, after a final revision, is to appear in print in November. Thus far, Ranke has brought out a new volume every year in addition to his other duties, in spite of the only made possible by the fact of his having been engaged in writing long before he seriously thought of finally comprising his writings in one grand compendious work. He has two learned emanuenses who alternate in their attendance; the young one spending the forenoon, the old one passing the evening and part of the night with the aged historian, who, in spite of his 87 years, works steadily from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m., and from 8 p. m. till 1 a. m. Ranke's hours of relaxation are from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., when he takes a walk, if the weather permits. He likes to be alone in his promenades in the Thierzarten, his servants only being allowed to assist him at street-crossings. For traveling, he says, he cannot find means; it would seriously interfere with his work, and work he must and will. On returning from his walk he devotes one hour to conversation, then dines, and after a brief nap goes quietly to work again. Visitors coming at the hour set aside for conversation are positively not admitted; even Humboldt, Boeckh, and Ritter knew this from experience. One of the constant visitors was the late Prince Albert. The privilege of interrupting his work and usual mode of life was only granted to King Fredrick William IV. and Queen Elizabeth, who frequently invited him to Charlottenburg and Potsdam, and even made him pass the night there. Ranke's pupils and friends, Dr. Lybel, Duncker, Droysen, and Mommsen, regulate their visits to him in strict accordance with the "leisure hour"; he prefers and never varies the monotony of life he has led from his youth, and, in spite o. all outward honors heaped upon him, he is utterly void of any pretension. As Privy Councilor, with the title of "Excellency," he still occupies the second story of the house in the Lutsenstrasse, in which modest quarters, without any luxury, or special comforts even, he has lived for thirty-nine years, and to

long before the Civil War, and through association with Baron Haussmann increased his already large fortune. His ries Moulton, married an American lady. lie Greenough, well known in the world of both hemispheres, who, after married the Baron von Hegermann-one, then Danish Minister at Washing- now represents King Christian at the Rome. Miss Moulton, when a charm-graceful girl of 17, attracted the atten-he Empress Eugnieé by her skating on n" in the Bois de Boulogne, and was to high favor in the imperial circle. e married Count von Hatzfeldt. She tually sacrificed to her husband's am-e step being forced upon him by the excited in the Court circles of Ger- the fact that her grandmother, Mrs. l once been an actress. It is believed that position in high quarters," which led to inspired by the German Empress. y enough, while Bismarck's successor diated an American wife, Moltke's successor, Count von Waldersee, ied without "opposition in high quar-mother New York lady, the Princess ther von Noer, widow of Prince Frei-chleswig-Holstein, who was absolutely in high German eyes, having been ter of a merchant of this city, Mr. ce.

POSTAL CLERKS.

ADDITIONAL POINTS FROM ELMER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—June 30, 1882, there were in operation 769 railway post-offices conducted in 342 whole cars and 1,462 apartments in cars, and were run over 87,865 miles of railroad, making 76,741,438 miles of annual service. There were employed on these lines 3,122 railway postal clerks, in addition to which 162 clerks were detailed as transfer clerks (formerly known as "local agents"), and 236 were detailed as chief clerks and for other clerical duty in connection with the service at the offices of the general and division superintendents and other prominent points when needed, and were employed upon steamboats, making a total of 3,520 postal clerks in the service, with salaries aggregating $3,486,779, or an average annual salary of $976. During the year railway postal clerks handled and distributed 2,155,-253,880 letters and postal-cards and 1,378,176,600 pieces of other mail matter, or a total of all classes of ordinary mail matter of 3,433,390,-480, besides 14,234,810 registered packages and 570,483 through registered pouches.

THERE WERE EIGHTY-THREE CASUALTIES, in which three railway postal clerks lost their lives, sixteen were seriously and twenty slightly wounded. Superintendent Thompson recommends that Congress authorize that widows or guardians of the minor children of railway postal clerks killed while on duty be paid a sum equal to two years' salary. He adds that this need not involve an additional appropriation, as the deductions from pay for failure to perform the service, absence without leave, leaves of absence without pay, and violations of regulations could be constituted a permanent appropriation for the purpose. Last year these deductions amounted to nearly $15,000, which reverts into the Treasury. The estimates for the next year for railway postal clerks are $3,-977,120, an increase of 7.29 per cent over the appropriation for the present year; for the post-office cars, $1,620,000, an increase of $100,000 over this year; and for special facilities $800,000, the same as the present year.

THE JEANNETTE.

CHANDLER LETTING THE POOR SHIP DOWN SOFTLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The Jeannette inquiry is likely to lead to some rather interesting developments, if reliance can be placed on the prophecies of some persons who ought to know the facts. According to their story Lieut. Danenhower, in his original report, made some charges of a serious nature touching the character of the ship and the action of the crew. Secretary Chandler, on reading the report, recommended that it be modified in this particular, and at his instance it was so revised. The report has not yet been published, and when given out will not contain the obnoxious portion. It is said, however, there is a disposition in the Board of Inquiry to get at the facts, and that

DANENHOWER,

in his testimony before the Board, will give, in substance, his story as it originally appeared in the report. Chief-Engineer Melville sent in his report yesterday to the Secretary of the Navy, and it will soon be published. It is a graphic narrative of the expedition from the time when, after a parting dinner, the crew separated into three sections. This report, therefore, supplements the ship's log and De Long's own minutes, all of which were preserved, and this completes the history of the ill-fated expedition. The report is accompanied by

A CAREFULLY-DRAWN CHART,

which shows in detail the wanderings of the explorers. No one reading this account of suffering and peril will imagine that a person who had endured such hardships would care to risk a repetition of them, but Arctic exploration has a peculiar fascination for those who engage in it. During their imprisonment in the ice, and after the Jeannette expedition was already fated to end in failure, Melville drew designs for a ship specially adapted for polar voyaging, in view of future explorations. The plan calls for a ship of steel, the value of which material was proved by Nordenskjold, strongly supported by wooden beams. It is scarcely necessary to add that the ship is very unlike the Jeannette, whose unfitness for polar cruising the Naval Board of Inquiry is dealing with as gently as possible.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—In the Jeannette Board of Inquiry Lieut. Danenhower was recalled and asked the following question:

"Do you know of anything in the management of the Jeannette which subsequent experience proved prejudicial, and which could have been avoided?"

His reply was: "It is a question of judgment which is called for by the court, and when I embarked on the expedition I was to abide by the judgment of the commander, and I do not wish to oppose my judgment to that of the commander or others, unless it is absolutely required of me."

THE COURT-ROOM WAS THEN CLEARED for consultation. After half an hour's conference the doors were reopened, and the witness was asked: "Are there any material facts relating to the management of the Jeannette coming within your own knowledge which you have not stated?"

Answer—"No, sir."

The witness stated that the canned goods were generally bad, and had been destroyed from time to time.

The story of the events of July 19 and 13 attendant upon the loss of the Jeannette was then commenced by the witness, but before proceeding far with the narrative the court adjourned.

NOTES.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—While no official statement is made at the Interior Department as to the causes of the removal of Indian-Agent Powell, of Illinois, the reason is said to be that the department was displeased at some of the acts of Agent Powell in connection with his investigation of the charges against Agent McGillicuddy, and for this reason his removal was ordered directly by the President. McGillicuddy seems to have important influential political friends.

A LAWSUIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—J. W. Whelpley, Cashier, and J. C. Burnett, Chief of the National Bank Division of the Treasurer's office of the Treasury Department, and Duncan Thompson, of the Department of the Interior, have been ordered to Nashville as witnesses on the part of the Government in a suit of the United States against the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Company, for past due interest on certain Indian trust fund bonds, payment on which went by default during the War.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Bay City, Mich., and Sandusky, O., have been placed on the list of free-delivery post-offices.

NEW POST-OFFICES.

Meserole, La Plata County, Colo., Perley Wason, Postmaster; Tennyson, Warrick County, Ind., Joel Skelton, Postmaster; Reserve, Brown County, Kas., Josiah Bean, Postmaster; Episcolon, Emmett County, Mich., William D. Punchis, Postmaster; Strongville, Chippewa County, Mich., Judson O. Smith, Postmaster; Mattese, St. Louis County, Mo., Frederick Schwaab, Postmaster; Rex, Miami County, O., John C. Mitchell, Postmaster.

SILVER.

The Treasury Department purchased 494,000 ounces of fine silver for the San Francisco, Philadelphia, and New Orleans Mints.

GARFIELD.

The board appointed to consider and audit the various claims arising out of the illness and death of President Garfield today received from Dr. Hamilton, of New York, a claim of $25,000 for professional services.

SMITH & CHIMP, OF CHICAGO,

were awarded the contract of plastering the public building at Albany, at $8,000.

JAMES MOORE, A SUBMARINE DIVER at Memphis, offers to recover the sunken quarantine steam-launch Picket, and pay the Government $300 for her machinery.

A COTTAGE.

Owing to the repairs making in the White House a cottage is being prepared for the President at the Soldiers' Home.

A QUESTION OF CONDUCT.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the Judge-Advocate-General for his opinion the question whether the persistent refusal on the part of an officer of the army to pay his just debts does not make him liable to trial by court-martial upon charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

A prominent New York politician now here is authority for the statement that if Secretary Folger is defeated in the race for Governor of New York the President will certainly reconstruct his Cabinet, and will select as his advisers active and influential politicians of the Stalwart stripe, the lordly Roscoe heading the list. The same authority states that there will be no change in the Cabinet until the result of the New York election is known.

THE LATE MINISTER GARNET'S SALARY.

It will be remembered that President Garfield appointed the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet Minister to Liberia. He did not sail for Liberia, however, until November, 1881. He died in February, 1882. Some $445 was due him as salary for January and February. When he died Congress appropriated a sum equal to one year's salary for Mrs. Garnet, less such amount as her husband received. Owing to the wording of the law, the case has been sent to First-Controller Lawrence. He will probably give Mr. Garnet's administrator the $445 due Mr. Garnet when he died, and Mrs. Garnet the rest of the salary—something like $3,000. In addition she has received the sum allowed every United States Minister who goes abroad, which is always the equivalent of the expenses of a homeward journey.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Teller leaves for Colorado next Monday, to be absent three weeks. He will take an active part in the Republican campaign.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, northerly winds, shifting to warmer; south and west winds in the Ohio Valley, a slight rise, followed in the western portion by stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, northerly winds, shifting to west and south, rising followed by falling barometer and a slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, slightly warmer south to west winds, generally fair weather, and stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley, fair weather, south to west winds, except in the extreme west in Missouri and Iowa, rising temperature, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

Rain has prevailed on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts, and local rains in the Southern States, with cooler northerly winds in the interior, and rising barometer. Fair weather continues in the Northwestand Upper Lake region, with warmer southerly winds and fair weather reported from the Lower Lake region and the Ohio Valley, with cooler northerly winds. The barometer is lowest north of Minnesota, and highest in Texas. Cooler fair weather is indicated for New England and Southern States, and slightly warmer fair weather Saturday. Local rains and partly cloudy weather are indicated for the South Atlantic and southern portions of the Middle States Friday, followed by clearing weather in the last-named district. Slightly warmer fair weather is indicated for the South-west and the Ohio Valley Friday and Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—The *Times-Democrat's* specials from various points of Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas report heavy rains the past twenty-four hours, doing much damage to cotton.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 7:35 p. m.	Ther. 10:35 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	61	52	N.W.	Light.	0	Fair.
Alpena	48	35	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	60	43	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	50	40	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cairo	61	55	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	69	47	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	62	41	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Chicago	51	47	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	61	50	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	53	42	N.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Davenport	67	48	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Detroit	55	40	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Denison, Tex	64	53	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Denver	67	45	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	60	43	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Detroit	57	44	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	61	47	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	55	44	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
Duluth	55	36	W.	Fresh.	.42	Clear.
Erie	53	45	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Escanaba	49	39	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Chamonlain, Ill.	56	47	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
F. Assiniboine	52	45	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	56	39	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	69	45	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	50	33	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	64	54	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Galveston	74	64	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	57	39	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	57	46	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	57	45	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	56	47	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	57	47	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	57	47	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
Louisville	66	52	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Little Rock	64	54	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Marquette	53	47	N.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Memphis	63	53	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	57	47	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Mauch Saw	54	41	....	Calm.	0	Fair.
Moorhead	54	36	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Nashville	62	56	N.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
North Platte	59	41	....	Calm.	0	Clear.
Omaha	62	51	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Oswego	53	43	N.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Pittsburg	57	47	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Port Eads	78	56	N.E.	High.	.34	Cldy.
Port Huron	46	37	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Rochester	52	41	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
San Antonio	61	54	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	52	43	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	57	47	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Shreveport	64	56	....	Light.	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	57	49	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	59	50	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	60	54	S.W.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	54	36	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex	70	42	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Toledo	54	43	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	66	61	S.	Light.	.06	Cldy.
Yankton	60	40	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Washakie	60	39	....	Light.	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Vel	Rn.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.325	41.9	90 N.W.	5	0	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.246	51.1	66 E.	8	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.250	61.3	69 E.	8	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.251	54.1	72 E.	4	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.298	47.0	80 S.E.	4	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 55.0.
Minimum temperature, 41.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.264.
Mean daily thermometer, 48.7.
Mean daily humidity, 76.7.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The City Marshal of Horicon, Wis., Shot Mortally by a Tramp—Other Misdeeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—At a late hour tonight a private report was received from Horicon to the effect that the Sheriff of Dodge County had been shot and killed, and that that section of the country was in a great state of excitement. At midnight a dispatch was received by the Chief of Police stating that it was William Gibson, the Village Marshal, who had been shot, and that the murderer was a drunken tramp. The dispatch was from the District-Attorney of Dodge County, who gives a full description of the murderer. The latter escaped, and is still at large.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 19.—The trial of Tarkas for the murder of his wife and then firing his residence the 13th of July last, to burn her body, resulted in a verdict of guilty.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 19.—There are reports of a negro uprising at the Anniston and Alabama furnaces. The negroes are armed and threaten an attack. The whites have organized a military company and are drilling.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19.—Last evening Julia Wilson and Rosa Boylass fought about a man. Boylass buried a knife in Wilson's breast, killing her.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 19.—Judge Walker, of Franklin County, yesterday sentenced C. W. Irvine, the murderer of Engle, to be hanged.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 19.—Near Greensburg, yesterday, Bony Banks shot Frank Thompson dead in a field.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Thursby Concert Tonight.

The last evening concert to be given in this city this season by Miss Emma Thursby and the artists with her will be given at Central Music-Hall to night. The program will be as follows:

1. Danse des Sylphs.....Godefroid
   Miss Maud Morgan.
2. L'Addio.....Mozart
   Miss Emily Winant.
3. Comic Song.....Campana
   Sig. Pietro Ferranti.
4. Polonaise in E major.....Liszt
   Mme. Teresa Carreno.
5. Una voce poco fa Aria from the opera "Il Barbiere de Sevigila".....Rossini
   Miss Emma Thursby.

PART II.

1. Pavero Patrone, from the opera "Columella".....Fioravanti
   Sig. Pietro Ferranti.
2. The Better Land.....Cowen
   Miss Emily Winant.
3. "Annie Laurie".....Toulmin
   Miss Maud Morgan.
4. Elsa's Dream, from "Lohengrin".....Wagner
   Miss Emma Thursby.
5. { *a.* Nocturno in C Minor } .....Chopin
   { *b.* Walse in A flat.....}
   Mme. Teresa Carreno.
6. "I would that my love," duetti.....Mendelssohn
   Miss Emma Thursby and Miss Emily Winant.

Exposition Music.

Following is the musical program at the Exposition this evening:

March—"Prinz Friedrich".....Bilse
Overture—"Lustspiel".....Keler-Bela
Waltz—"Amarosa".....Waldteufel
Selection—"Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
Overture—"Nabucco".....Verdi
Cornet solo.....Sig. Liberati
Polka—"Annen".....Strauss
Fantasie—"Orpheus".....Offenbach
Overture—"Dido".....Mercadante
Cornet solo.....Sig. Liberati
Galop—"Von Haus zu Haus".....Faust
March—"Song of Juliet".....Neibig

Amusement Notes.

Will J. Davis passed through the city yesterday.

"Only a Farmer's Daughter," a play by Elliott Barnes, which was produced in New York Monday night, is accorded the distinction of being the worst American play ever written, by the newspapers.

Last evening Manager Chizvola telegraphed from New York City that Salvini, the Italian tragedian, had arrived on the steamer "Amérique," looking very well. He appears as *Othello* at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Oct. 26.

Messrs. Burleigh and Mlln, the tragedians, repeated "Othello" at the Grand last evening to a good lower house. "Hamlet" will be played tonight and tomorrow afternoon, and the engagement will close Saturday evening with "Macbeth."

Miss Flora May Henry, an amateur actress of Indianapolis, is in the city and takes the part of a soubret in the Robson and Crane combination. Miss H. is very much devoted to the profession. She makes her first appearance in Chicago Sunday evening.

Another correspondent writes to ask the title of the song sung by Miss Marion Elmore in "Chispa." It is an English song entitled "Oh, You Little Darling," and was chosen by the young lady to fill up the gap made in her lines by dropped i's, and because being the latest from the London music hails it was as singularly appropriate for a maiden residing in the backwoods of California.

ON THE INSIDE.

Arrest of a Man Believed to Be the Perpetrator of Numerous Bogus-Check Swindles upon Chicago Jewelers.

For some time past a young man with immaculate cheek has been victimizing and attempting to victimize about all of the retail jewelry dealers on the West Side, his game being the very old one of purchasing goods and paying for them with worthless checks. Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that he has found a number of jewelers who, thrown completely off their guard by his respectable appearance and ability to talk well, have sold him goods to the value in one or two instances of $135 or 140, taking his worthless paper in payment. Of course matters of this kind quickly spread among the meubers of the trade, and all of them have been suspicious of any one presenting a check, and have been looking out for the man who should answer the description of the scoundrel who had victimized them.

Yesterday morning a nicely-dressed man about 30 years of age and with a unmistakable air of respectability about him called at Henry J. Freund's jewelry store on West Madison street and asked to look at a fine gold watch and chain, explaining that he had been commissioned to purchase one for the pastor of the Centenary Church, who was about to go away, and was to be presented with a watch and chain by twenty-eight members who had subscribed $5 each. The cost, therefore, must not exceed $140, and he would call again. An hour or so later he returned and made another look at the watch that had been shown him at first. It seemed to satisfy him, and he said he would take it. It was wrapped up, and he handed the clerk a check on the First National Bank for $140, indorsed by S. B. Lowell and signed by John C. Harding. Freund looked at the check, mentally sized up his customer, and noticed that he answered the description furnished by his brother jewelers, and finally concluded that he had at last got hold of the man they had been looking for so long a time. He told his customer so, and was told in return that if he doubted the value of the paper he might be easily reassured if he would accompany him to the South Side. This Freund refused to do, and started for the door, telling the would-be purchaser that he would have to go to the station. They had some sort of a scrimmage in front that attracted the attention of Officer H. H. Cluett, who placed the stranger under arrest. He was taken to the Despiaines Street Station, where he gave the name of Frederick W. Griswold, of No. 338 West Madison street.

Upon being searched a second check for $140, signed by John E. Hammill and made payable to A. P. Melander, by whom it was indorsed, was found in his pocket-book. He also had a fine gold watch and chain which were laid aside for future reference. Freund notified all the jewelers who had been victimized by this check shaver, or who had been visited by him, and during the afternoon a large number of them called at the station, in each instance they identified Mr. Griswold as the man who had swindled them, and several of them produced the checks they had accepted from him.

J. Steffeck, of No. 754 South Halsted street, identified the watch and chain worn by the prisoner as having been purchased from him by the prisoner a short time ago, and produced a check for $130 on the bank of Preston, Kean & Co., indorsed by S. B. Hill and drawn by L. N. Normans. Both these names are fictitious.

Gottlieb Zitzke, of No. 257 West Madison street, identified the prisoner and said that he sold him two watches and chains—one lady's and one gent's—the value being $128. He accepted as payment a check on the National Bank of Illinois signed by Henry A. Loring.

Vaillancourt Bros., of No. 254 South Halsted street, were not so positive in their identification, but said that he resembled the man to whom they sold a gold watch and chain worth $125, and from whom they accepted a check on the Corn Exchange National Bank signed by H. H. Drum.

In addition to the above he was identified by J. H. Shields, a coal dealer at No. 110 West Indiana street, who says that Griswold bought six tons of coal from him for $45, gave him a check for $85 on the Prairie State Loan & Trust Company, and was given $50 in change. This check was signed John H. Arnold.

Representatives of a number of other firms, among which were Herman Van Der Heydt, of No. 556 Ogden avenue, Edward B. Brandenback, of No. 627 South Canal street, J. E. Thoenwald, of No. 180 West Randolph street, and J. Neuberger, of No. 338 Milwaukee avenue, identified Griswold as having tried to get them to accept checks for various amounts from $100 to $150. The police think they have got the dead-wood on Mr. Griswold and that they will be able to give him a stretch at Joliet.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw the prisoner in his cell. He is a pale, hollow-cheeked, undersized man, with brown hair, a slight mustache, and an easy, straightforward way of talking. When the reporter asked him what he had to say he replied that he would say all that was necessary when the case came into court. After a little pressing he made an explanation of the case. In the first place he denied ever having handled a check other than the one he presented to Freund. That one he said he obtained from an acquaintance named Charles Hammill, whom he knew on the Board of Trade. Hammill, he said, told him to purchase a watch for him, which was to be presented to the pastor of the Centenary Church. He believed the check to be genuine or he never should have handled it at all. It was given to him at the Grand Pacific by Hammill, who explained that Mr. Lowell was a member of the church, and that Mr. Harding was his uncle. Where did he get the watch he wore when arrested? Why, he bought that of his friend Hammill less than a week ago for $60. What kind of a looking man was Hammill? Oh, he was about his size, with a mustache perhaps a trifle thicker, with spare features, and clothing that resembled his very much. Hammill, he thought, lived at No. 340 West Adams street, but a police officer who visited the premises failed to discover any one of that name or description. He claimed that the identification by all the people who had seen him amounted to nothing, as they might easily be mistaken. He accounted for the second check on the First National Bank, drawn in favor of Melander, by saying that Hammill owed him $20 and that he had accepted that check as security for the debt, to hold it until settled. He said he had been in business at No. 133 La Salle street, with E. V. Green and with his brother, under the firm name of Griswald Bros.; that he had been in business with Mr. Van Pelt; that he had been connected with a graveyard insurance company, and that he was at present interested in a patent horse-collar attachement, and had a stand in the Exposition Building. He denies in toto the charges preferred against him, and asserts his ability to prove himself innocent.

THE CINQUE PORTS.

Some Curious Historical Facts About England's Medieval Seaside Fortresses.

London News.

The Cinque Ports, on which the Kings of England depended for their navy till the reign of the last Tudors extended their rule, guaranteed by numerous charters, so as to overleap the mouth of the Thames and reach to Brightlingsea on the Essex coast. The original five ports included neither Rye nor its neighbor Winchilsea, but were Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings, to which the two former were subsequently added, as well as many "limbs" on the coast between Seaford and Feversham and places not quite on the shore, but lying inland towards the fringe of rising ground which bordered the sea when it rolled over the broad expanse of pasture now known as Romney Marsh. For Dungeness, a name of evil omen to sailors, is only the last result of those tidal forces by which the sea has itself brought the massive material which inch by inch has thrust it back until Lymne, the ancient Portus Lemanis, is miles inland, and Hythe itself, after following the sea up, is again left at some distance from the ever-growing beach. Old Romney and New Romney have a similar tale to tell, except that neither one nor the other is at all near the sea at present. Sandwich is, it is true, still accessible by water, but it is far from the actual coast. Only Winchilsea, which the sea has been capricious, for the island of Old Winchilsea was overwhelmed in a storm and disappeared forever, and New Winchilsea has been abandoned by the treacherous waves and left to shrivel within its spacious walls amid strong gales like a kernel in a nut.

Rye is almost without a rival in its peculiar picturesqueness. It is an ideal haunt for bold and not overscrupulous mariners, such as were the men of the Cinque ports, unless history do them foul wrong. It is literally built upon a rock, only a few centuries since washed by the channel waves, and furnished with long flights of steps still extant, albeit the sometime seagirt crags now rise, not from the gray-green of the the hoarse breakers, but from the brighter verdure of meadows musical with the lowing of kine. When William of Ypres built the tower which bears his name dwellers by the sea and voyagers upon it seem to have had little choice between shearing and being shorn, and there is shrewd suspicion that the men of Winchilsea and Rye preferred the former alternative for they were the object of the special vengeance of the French, who made several descents upon them and sacked and burned their towns. The French failed to extirpate the hardy race, whose delight it was to lie snug until a bevy of fat merchantmen laden with Gascon wine or rich stuffs of Flanders attempted the passage of the narrow seas between Antwerp and Bordeaux. By alternate defense and attack the valiant sailors of the Cinque Ports in the long interval of peace kept their hand in against actual war, when they made a gallant show with their ships and their men, bearing the St. George's Cross for England and the lion and ship as their own cognizance. For this service they were paid by extraordinary privileges. They had extensive rights of trading and the towns were entirely self-governed, even the King's writ requiring the concurrence of the Lord Warden. For offenses the freemen or "barons," as they were called, could only be tried by their peers before the Lord Warden, or before the King himself. At coronations they claimed the right of carrying canopies over the King and Queen, and of sitting at the King's right hand at the banquet. The affairs of the general body were discussed at the Courts of Brotherhood" and "Guestling," held twice a year, once at Romney and once at Shepway-cross, near Hythe. The latter trysting-place is one instance among many of the passion of old times for carrying on business in the open air. At the election of a bailiff and jurats at Seaford proceedings are commenced by striking some blows with a stick on a certain post, as at Romney a trumpet is blown in the middle of the night. Through good and evil times these strange old customs have retained on them they bore fused into it do, and started for the door, telling the would-be purchaser that he would have to go to the station. They had some sort of a scrimmage in front that attracted the attention of Officer H. H. Cluett, who placed the stranger under arrest. He was taken to the Despiaines Street Station, where he gave the name of Frederick W. Griswold, of No. 338 West Madison street,

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The Costume Society.

London Standard.

A Russian General, who now holds a very important command on the far East, complained, when some five or six years ago he visited London, that it was impossible to understand on what principle the English dressed themselves. A few male friends had invited him to dinner, and on appearing among them he found himself the only one of the party who wore a frock coat. The next morning he was to breakfast with a few more friends, and, determined this time not to be on the safe side, he presented himself in a dress suit. We have met with a novel in which one of the principal incidents was the refusal of a check-taker at the Royal Italian Opera to admit a distinguished foreigner, who, with the regulation evening coat, wore a pair of light-colored trousers such as, in a like connection, would be accepted on the Continent (at least in summer) as quite appropriate to a festive occasion. The only approach, indeed, to a despotism of taste that now exists in England is the authority exercised in the matter of costume by our operatic officials, who tolerate nothing but black and white. In ordinary life people will doubtless continue to dress as they may think fit, without heeding the remonstrances and appeals addressed to them by those who have studied the subject, and who have a more better information and better perceptions than the general mass of mankind. But what may be permitted to ordinary individuals cannot be tolerated on the part of painters, sculptors, and stage-managers. Smith, Jones, and Brown live, dress absurdly, die, and are forgotten. But the men whose lot it is to influence the public mind have heavier responsibilities; and the evil they do lives after them.

It is indeed of considerable importance that accuracy of costume should be observed in pictures, statuary, and in theatrical representations; and for this reason encouragement is due to the "Costume Society" now being formed under the auspices of Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. George Goodwin, Mr. Louis Fagan, and others, and for which the cooperation of the chiefs of several foreign academies has been secured. The object of this association is to promote the study of costume in its historical aspect and significance, so that there may be an end, once and forever, to the anachronisms and anomalies of all kinds in dress by which the works of artists, architects, and dramatists are now so often disfigured. The Costume Society will issue prints and engravings periodically to its subscribers. But its chief importance will consist in the authority with which it will be able to speak on all questions within its sphere that may from time to time be submitted to it.—*London Standard.*

MATCHES.

How They Were Slowly Evolved—Extent of Their Manufacture.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Few people who use half a box of matches a day are disposed to think much on the subject of their origin, and rest content with the fact that they exist. Fifty years have not yet passed since the most elementary match in its present form was invented, and in Vienna the other day they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their invention by three Austrians to whom, of course, that honor is assigned. In England, in 1832, matches had not reached their present shape, but had only reached the stage of "lucifers." The modern generation has lost sight of all these gradual evolutions, and they are only known to those who have the misfortune to be survivors of those benighted and unenlightened days. In the time of Fox and Burke, and up to the beginning of the present century, the flint and steel and tinder stage had not been passed, though it is probable that Dr. Johnson and others were more skilful than we moderns are at this intricate operation. About the beginning of the century, however, matters began to improve, and long before matches came into use to supply the place of the tinder. These were pieces of wood about six inches long, tipped with sulphur, and caught fire easily from the spark of the flint. It would be difficult to obtain a specimen of them nowadays. No museum seems to interest itself in preserving these little social curiosities; and it is only some fifty years hence that they will be looked upon as such, and sought after in some technical exhibition of the match trade. It was not, however, till after that matters began to improve, when an elaborate apparatus called the "Eupyrion" came into use. This consisted of an open bottle containing sulphuric acid, soaked in fibrous asbestos, and the matches, which were about two inches long, and sold in one shilling a box, were tipped with a chemical combination, of which chlorate of potash was the principal ingredient. On putting the match into the bottle and rapidly withdrawing it a flame was produced, but as the acid was inconvenient and the matches liable to be spoiled by damp, the Eupyrion being shown not to be the fittest did not survive.

Many inventions more ingenious than useful were successively tried: the "pyrophorus," the pneumatic tinder-box, and the hydrogen lamp of Dobereiner; but it was not till 1832 that the idea of a friction match was evolved—and was called "a lucifer" by the joking generation. Lucifers were substantially the present match pulled through a piece of sand-paper. The remembrance of such a contrivance is calculated to make one shudder to do of that dull time. But the country was waking up, and the congreve, which is the match of today, soon followed the Reform bill. Whether the congreve was called after the rocket of that name is a doubtful point. There is a story of the latter which shows, if true, the value of attention on the part of schoolboys, and might be put up in all board schools. The real inventor, it is said —a village schoolmaster—explained it to his boys at school, and one more intelligent than the rest, the son of a more intelligent parent, who was a chemist, and who turned it to material advantage. Be that as it may, this was the same as the match of today; and it has since undergone few improvements, except one changing it from a silent to a noisy match, left the silent match, which is so affected by burglars, and is a necessary accompaniment to list slippers, consists in the omission of chlorate of potash in the composition which tips it, and which is the cause of the crackling noise which is liable to awake the intended victim. The last great invention was the safety match, which was patented by Bryant and May in 1856.

It would require, perhaps, the intellect of a Babbage to wrestle with the statistics of matches. That 60,000,000 are burned every day in Europe seems below the mark. Some firms, such as Messrs. Dixon, at Manchester, turn out 9,000,000 a day, and many in London 2,000,000 or 3,000,000. The consumption of phosphorus for the purpose in England and France shows that about 250,000 million a year are turned out in these two countries alone. In Austria, where, as in France, there is a tax on matches, by which grist is thus brought to the mill, the stamps show an outturn of about 40,000 million, so at present match-making is not the specialty of America, though the tax yields about £700,-000 a year to the revenue.

Properties of Nitro-Glycerine.

Popular Science Monthly.

It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and possesses the very peculiar property of causing an extremely violent headache when placed in a small quantity upon the tongue, or any other portion of the skin, particularly upon the wrist. It has recently been introduced by homeopathic practitioners as a remed

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Robson and Crane in "D. A. M."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "The Lights o' London."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. "Pygmalion and Galatea."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. George C. Miln and John L. Burleigh. "Hamlet."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. John Dillon in "The State's Attorney."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.
Lake Front, opposit Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Day and evening.

Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposit Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Providence Clubs at 3:30.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 3, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Saturday evening, Oct. 21, at 7:30 o'clock, for conferring the Council Degrees. Visiting Companions welcome. By order of
W. R. POULSON, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 127 La Salle-st. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 p. m. for important work. Visitors welcome. By order ROBT. W. SMITH, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1882.

SLIGHTLY warmer and generally fair weather for the Upper Lake region today.

MAHONE and the Administration have undertaken to counteract in Virginia the severe setback in Ohio. The Virginia Readjuster boss has taken the contract to deliver seven out of the nine Congressmen to be elected this fall, and the Administration on its own part seems to have vested in Mahone the absolute powers of a dictator as regards the use of Federal patronage in helping to bring about that result. The general belief is that the Bourbon Funders of Virginia will be virtually annihilated as a distinct party organization at the November election.

DEATH yesterday ended the sufferings at Berkley Springs, W. Va., of the Hon. John D. Defrees, aged 73 years. Mr. Defrees was chiefly known to the people of the United States through his extended service as Public Printer, a position to which he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln in 1861, from which he was displaced by Gen. Grant in 1869, and to which he was again appointed by President Hayes in 1877, resigning the office in April last. His life was one of usefulness and integrity, and his death will be sincerely regretted by a very large circle of friends won by him during his long public career.

FROM the wilds of North Carolina comes an account of the doings of a shiny black negress with long hair and gleaming eyes who visits women in the absence of their husbands and asks for babies to eat. When pursued she runs like a deer, only faster, clearing four rows of corn at one leap, and nobody can overtake her. She is believed to be a cannibal and to have a particular weakness for infants, and the result is a state of wild terror among the mothers of the region. At least so runs the narrative, the scene of which is so remote from civilization that it would be very difficult to prove it is not true.

IT seems to be decided that there shall be a full county ticket put in nomination by the Prohibitionists of Cook County, though it would be hard to imagine why anybody should want a Prohibition Coroner, or Probate Judge, or Clerk of the County Court, or what the county officers to be elected can possibly have to do with the question of prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or use of beer, ale, wine, and liquors in Chicago. Still, as a means of affording a test of the exact strength of the prohibition element in this city and county the nomination of a full ticket will perhaps be attended with instructive if not gratifying results to the promoters of the movement.

THE Western branch of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, embracing district lodges located in Milwaukee, Chicago, Joliet, Springfield, and other iron-producing points in the West, has been in secret session in Chicago for several days past for the purpose, among others, of agreeing upon the winter scale of wages to go into effect Jan. 1. The representatives of the workingmen came prepared to submit to a reduction of 12½ per cent, but in view of the falling off in the demand for steel rails the employers think the reduction should be 20 per cent. No agreement was reached at yesterday's conference, as the delegates had no authority to accept a larger reduction than 12½ per cent, and the matter will be referred back to the lodges, and another conference held the latter part of this month. Of equal importance with the question of wages was the action of the Western lodges relative to the attempt of the Pittsburg puddlers to force the resignation of President Jarrett because he favored the termination of the hopeless strike in Pennsylvania. Not only do the Western men emphatically sustain President Jarrett, but they propose to bring about the expulsion of the Pittsburg lodge which instituted the war upon him.

AS THE result of an old family feud which had already been the cause of numerous fatal affrays a remarkable tragedy took place yesterday at Knoxville, Tenn. All the parties to the affair were men of marked prominence in that part of the State, one of them being the possessor of a fortune estimated at $10,000,000. This latest outbreak was precipitated by Gen. Joseph A. Mabry, who on Wednesday addressed abusive language to Maj. Thomas O'Connor, and threatened to kill him on sight. O'Connor, who was President of the Mechanics' National Bank, yesterday morning noticed Gen. Mabry walking along the street opposit the bank, and, evidently believing the crisis had come which to him meant life or death, took deliberate aim with a shotgun and killed Gen. Mabry, and then fired at him again. By this time young Mr. Mabry, a lawyer, had appeared on the scene with his pistols. As he fired at O'Connor the latter pulled the trigger of a freshly-loaded shotgun, and both men fell dead in their tracks. Evidently the only hope for peace in Knoxville is that the vendetta shall be fought out until not a surviving relative remains to carry on the murderous strife.

THE anti-prohibition resolutions introduced into the Republican County Convention were altogether out of place, but the cause of their introduction was the adoption of similar resolutions last week by the Democratic Convention, which read as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Cook County, in convention assembled, reaffirm the platform of the Democratic party of the State of Illinois as adopted in general convention at Springfield on the 7th of September, 1882.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to prohibition and to all other sumptuary legislation, and we instruct our Democratic Representatives to oppose in the General Assembly by all legitimate means every bill tending to prohibition.

It was said that these resolutions had made a deep impression on the minds of the Germans, and in order to prevent large Teutonic secessions to Mike McDonald's ticket a prominent German Republican formulated the string of resolutions which Burke thrust into the Republican Convention and forced to a vote without being printed or referred to a committee. Probably not one member in ten fully understood them or comprehended to what their adoption would commit the convention. They were long and very peculiarly worded. The phraseology was involved, and even in print they have to be pretty carefully read several times before they can be clearly comprehended. Until they were printed in the morning papers and read not a dozen members of the convention knew exactly what they affirmed or denied. The general impression was, that they were against prohibition; but very few except their author comprehended that they were intended to deny the right of the Legislature to submit a prohibitory amendment of the Constitution to popular vote or that they denied the right of the people to adopt such amendment when submitted. If it had been clearly known that the resolutions assumed such ground they would have been laid on the table by a decisive majority. As it was, the motion to lay them on the table came within a few votes of prevailing, there being 134 ayes to 141 noes. Had the resolutions been printed, thus enabling the convention to read them, they could never have passed, as they did not reflect the deliberate views of the convention. They were hastily rushed through against the opposition of the Chair, who had ruled them out of order, and we observe it is alleged that they were actually voted down, but by some juggiery of the Clerk, or whoever tallied the call, it was declared that the motion to lay on the table was defeated. However this may be, the resolutions could not have been adopted if the convention had clearly comprehended their meaning.

The County Ticket Convention was an improper body into which to introduce such resolutions any way. It was called, not to nominate Congressional or Legislative candidates, but local officers, such as Clerks, Commissioners, Coroner, Sheriff, Treasurer, etc. The duties of none of these officers have anything to do with the question of amending the Constitution or prohibiting the sale of liquor in Illinois.

These resolutions, then, were as much out of place and as foreign to the purposes of the convention as if they had been adopted at a convention of owners of Short-Horns. All the conventions, State and local, to nominate Congressmen and Legislators, had been held, closed their business, and had adjourned. That convention had no more power to commit or bind the Republican party on the liquor question than they had to declare what views the persons composing the Republican party must hold on the composition of the comet. The resolutions may bind those who voted for them, provided they understood them, but nobody else.

POWER OF MAJORITIES.

In considering the powers of majorities in dealing with questions affecting minorities there are certain points which cannot be ignored. The majority is imperatively restrained and prohibited by the written Constitution. What is prohibited by that instrument is not only illegal, but it may be immoral; what is written in the Constitution is the voice declaring the will of the majority, and once expressed remains binding alike upon the majority as well as upon the minority. There are, however, other rights of minorities, not secured by written constitutions, which are hardly less inviolable; to violate these rights, while it may not be an unconstitutional exercise of power, may at the same time be none the less immoral, because an act of useless authority designed to provoke great enmities among the people leads to violent disturbances of the peace, and sows discord and strife and popular convulsion in the land. This is likely to happen at any time. Crackbrained legislators, political enthusiasts, and unscrupulous partisans may at any time disturb, harass, and distress the people of the State by improvident and reckless legislation, which, while it may be, because of its purpose, immoral, may also be constitutional. Is there any person in the State who, however much he may be opposed to a particular act, is willing to surrender the sacred right of the majority to govern and control under the Constitution? Is there anything in the whole form of government which can compensate for the surrender of the absolute, imperative authority of the majority under the Constitution to rule and govern? No evil can be so fatal to humanity, or so utterly destructive to the rights of all persons—minority as well as majority—as submission to the surrender of the absolutely essential prerogative of the majority, under its own constitution, to rule. Any legislation, therefore, which is not prohibited by the Constitution of Illinois or of the United States, may be enacted by the Legislature of this State, and there is no power short of revolutionary force which can overturn that legislation.

There seems to be an altogether unnecessary excitement about the alleged adoption of the "Raster" resolutions by a convention having no authority to pass any such resolutions binding any except those who voted for them. There is no civilized Government on earth that does not exercise the power to regulate and control—even to suppress—the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. In Germany the power is absolute, not only to limit the quantities and qualities manufactured, but to limit the number of places and the persons by whom liquors may be sold, the houses in which they may be sold, and the conditions under which they shall be vended. It will be difficult for any rational man to understand how any Government claiming any degree of stability can exist in any land which does not exercise the authority to control, regulate, and, if necessary to the public welfare, prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquor.

While conceding the power, we have clear and positive convictions that prohibition in this country does not prohibit when public opinion is against it; that as a means of reforming men's appetites for drink it is a complete failure; and that to the extent it takes the place of moral suasion it is a waste of temperance effort; and we also firmly believe that taxation and limitation are as far as coercive temperance can be pushed with advantage to public morals; but we do not propose to stultify the history of all Governments, ancient and modern, by denying the controlling power of Government to regulate this traffic, or to deny the authority of two-thirds of the Illinois Legislature to submit a prohibitory amendment of the Constitution to the people or their right to adopt it, though we gravely doubt that any temperance reform would result from such action, and we furthermore believe that if any such amendment were submitted it would be voted down in this State by an immense majority.

ELEVATED RAILROADS AND STREET RIGHTS.

One of the worst of the many scandals that have tainted the history of the elevated railroads of New York has been their refusal to compensate property-owners along the streets for the ruin which the roads in many cases have brought upon them. Ever since the roads were begun the property-owners have been struggling for their rights in the streets. One reason why Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, and other large cities have neglected to imitate New York in providing rapid transit was the consternation with which their property-owners looked upon the manner in which the New York corporations had treated the New York property-owners.

Some of the streets used by the elevated roads have been greatly benefited; others, like Fifty-third street, were destroyed at once as residence streets. Unlike Chicago, New York is governed by the State Legislature. The elevated roads took possession of such streets as they desired, under State charters. When damages were demanded, and the clause of the Constitution of New York that private property should not be taken for public use without compensation was quoted against them, their reply was that they had not taken any property. It has kept the courts and lawyers of New York at work ever since 1877 to decide that the rights of an abutting owner to an unobstructed street are "property," and that this is "taken" when the street is filled up with the posts and tracks of an elevated railroad.

A decision on this point has just been rendered by the highest court of the State, the Court of Appeals, which will be read with general interest wherever people are looking to elevated railroads as a means of rapid transit. The language of the decision is broad and sweeping. It holds that the owners of property along public streets own the right to have them kept open as public streets, that an elevated railroad structure is of such a character as to infringe that right, and that consequently a corporation which has a charter to build a road of that kind must either make a bargain with the property-owners or must proceed to acquire their rights by condemnation. This the court holds to be the law, whether the title to the fee of the street is in the abutting owner or in the city.

The immediate result of this decision will be that a multitude of suits will be pressed for trial against the elevated roads. In anticipation of this, their shrewd managers have had agents at work *incognito* along the route, asking property-owners what they would sell for, and in this and other ways committing them to valuations which to their discomfiture will be quoted against them if they sue the roads for damages.

The question which has been so tediously litigated in New York cannot come up in Chicago. When our capitalists build elevated roads for their own enrichment and the accommodation of the public they will run across an important difference between the Constitutions of New York and Illinois. That of New York says private property shall not be "taken" for a public use without compensation. The Illinois Constitution says it shall not be "taken or damaged" without compensation. The quibble on which the New York lawyers fought for five years that no property right was taken when the street was ruined cannot be used in the courts of this State. Our property-owners have further protection in the statutary provision that the Common Council shall not grant the right of way to any railroad through a street without the petition of the owners of more than half the frontage. They are thus relieved from the fear of having their rights confiscated by corporate greed as has been attempted in New York.

CIVILIZING INDIANS.

If the Indians of the Far West are never civilized it will not be for want of theories and systems advanced for that purpose during the past few years. The Indian problem, indeed, seems to be a fascinating one for all classes of philanthropists, from the maudlin sentimentalists of the East, who recognize him as a man and a brother so long as he is 2,000 or 3,000 miles away from them, to those more radical theorists who have the misfortune to live among them and think that the only way to settle the question is to exterminate them, "Injuns being pizen wherever met."

The latest proposition looking towards the education and civilization of the "Nation's wards" comes from Lieut. George S. Wilson, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, who unfolds it at considerable length in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and it is only just to say that the scheme at least deserves consideration in the absence of anything better. To test its merits he suggests that it should be tried with the Pimas, a tribe of Arizona Indians, 4,000 strong. They are still in the savage state, and have never made any advancement towards civilization, and yet they have never been on the war-path, but on the contrary have many a time aided the Government troops against hostiles, and more than once have protected the whites against the attacks of the murderous Apachés. As an instance, by the way, of the inconsistency of Indian management, Lieut. Wilson shows that it has cost the Government during the past year to support these Indians, who have murdered sixty-two persons during that time, $283,000, and that they have put the army and the Territory of Arizona to an expense of $450,000 more. The total cost of these Apachés has been $733,000, or for a family of six $1,098 per annum, while the entire amount expended upon the Pimas is not $7,000, or less than $10 per annum for a family of six.

As the post of Fort McDowell, which is about fifty miles distant from the Pimas, will shortly be discontinued, Lieut. Wilson suggests that a community of industry and civilization for the Pimas should be established upon the reservation, which includes 25,000 acres. At least 1,500 acres of this reservation are very fertile. The buildings of the post are ample enough to serve for school purposes and as residences for the administrative staff, which would include one Superintendent (an army officer), one clerk, one medical attendant, one schoolteacher and the necessary number of assistants, one interpreter, one farmer and assistant, one blacksmith, carpenter, wheelwright, saddle and harness maker, shoemaker, and two cooks with assistants. With this equipment carefully selected, he would then invite the young and middle-aged Pimas to become settlers on the reservation, and allot to each not less than twenty nor more than eighty acres of cultivable lands. The tribal relation would not be recognized, but each person should have equal rights and responsibilities. Farming would be the main reliance, but stock-raising and other branches of industry common in a similar settlement of whites would be encouraged. A trading-store would be opened, to be owned and managed by Indians, although if it be true, as Lieut. Wilson says, that "an Indian knows a dollar when he sees it, and that it will procure four pounds of sugar, yet why not one pound or ten pounds, or why the storekeeper wants the dollar at all, he has no conception," it is not likely that the grocery business would be very encouraging to the Indian proprietor for a time at least. He would also have a boarding-school, a model farm, and a school for the teaching of trades.

Such are the general features of Lieut. Wilson's scheme, and into his community he would allow the Indians to come just as they are, without any interference with their personal habits or dress, as he believes their approach to civilization should be gradual. As to the matter of morals and religion, the Lieutenant says:

> The stomach is the proper base from which to carry on operations against barbarism. It is the practical, everyday, and tangible benefits of civilized life which will first attract a barbarian. He must see advantages that he can understand, and of which he can feel the immediate effects. Morals must be left to grow as the community advances in intelligence and civilization. It must not be forgotten that Indians have a code of morals; however false, it is the embodiment of their philosophy of the subject, and as dear to them as ours is to us. In the very nature of things, there can be no violent or sudden conversion. So with religion; teach the Indian first a good breakfast and a plentiful dinner, and then, and not until then, he may be in a condition to appreciate grace before meat and the parable of the loaves and fishes. These things will come in time; until then, do not try to force them; advise, but do not order.

It is a little curious that just as Lieut. Wilson has made these suggestions with regard to the friendly tribe of Pimas Gen. Crook has commenced a practical experiment with their savage and intractable neighbors, the Apachés. Although they are the worst of their class in the Southwest, he believes that they can be encouraged to farm, and will not long need rations, if the mountain Apachés are allowed to leave the swamps of Gila River, where they are not healthy, and go back to their old homes. If Gen. Crook can pacify the Apachés and get them to work, there certainly will be no trouble in inducing the Pimas to go to work, and if Lieut. Wilson's scheme could be set on foot without extraordinary expense, or in any way be made self-supporting, it at least would be an interesting experiment, and if successful might furnish hints for the management of other tribes. Evidently Gen. Crook, who has fought Indians so many years, believes that they can be civilized with the plow faster and better than with the rifle, and Lieut. Wilson's scheme tends in the same direction.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

We have spoken elsewhere of the power of the majority to rule, under constitutional limitations, and the necessity of the minority to submit to such rule. But some people believe that a mere majority has the right to do anything which they may choose to decree. It arises plainly from a confusion of the right, which involves morality and expediency, and the power to interfere with personal regimen or pass other laws infringing upon individual conscience. There are many things which the majority have no *right* to do. They have no right to require that the minority shall pay all the taxes, or a higher per cent on their property than the majority, or that all people shall attend particular churches; that religious creed shall determine the privilege of voting or holding office; that parents must surrender the control of their children to the State; that everybody shall employ allopathic physicians; that no oatmeal porridge or pork shall be eaten; that only coffee or tea shall be drank, or a vast number of other things which the majority might undertake to do, some of which in former times the majority have done. In regard to this very question of prohibition the Constitution of Illinois actually estops the majority from the power, without disputing as to the right, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, wine, and beer, inasmuch as it requires that a constitutional amendment to that end may not be submitted to the people except by vote of *two-thirds* of both Houses of the Legislature who are chosen directly by the people. Moreover the Constitution further enables the minority to protect itself against amendments of the organic law by the privilege of "plumping" their votes for members of the Legislature under the system known as "minority representation." A minority of one-third of the voters, by organization and coöperation, can thus defeat the submission of an offensive constitutional prohibition. Is it contended that this practical defeat of majority despotism is in violation of republican principles?

It may be conceded that the majority has the physical *power* to oppress the minority without admitting the right to do so. Civilization has advanced far beyond the theory that "might makes right." But the theory of power also involves something more than the ability to frame laws. Then comes the question of enforcing unpopular laws. If a law abridging or denying certain personal rights is resisted by a mass of able-bodied men, it becomes a question whether the theorists who have passed such a law are ready to take up arms to enforce it in the first place, and, in the next place, in case they resort to such an extremity, whether they have the physical power to enforce such attack on personal rights against organized resistance. The progressive history of the world proves that men fight harder in defense of their rights of person and of conscience than do those who battle for the subordination of personal privilege to despotic rule. Here the question of right as against the question of power reasserts itself. Is it right that a majority should not merely pass laws abridging personal privileges, but also precipitate a conflict between the people, involving destruction of property and human life, for the purpose of asserting the power of the majority to make the minority conform in matters of religion, or taste, or personal habit to the regimen which is offensive to the latter? The theory of majority rule is always subordinate to a consideration of justice and public good, for the right of revolution has been abundantly vindicated wherever civilization is supreme.

CONTACT with the Pacific roads produces remarkable effects upon the official character. Ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, is one of the witnesses desired by the Government in the star-route cases who have refused to appear. He is still missing, although an attachment was issued last July for his appearance. And he is still Government Director. The escapades of Auditor French, appointed to see that the Thurman act was obeyed by the Pacific roads, are still fresh in the public mind. He marched up the hill with the Government and then marched down again with the railroads. He made his report to the roads instead of to the Interior Department. This worthy is now editing a paper in Vineland, N. J., in advocacy of Robeson's election to Congress. The latest addition to the gallery is Commissioner Armstrong, of the Interior Department, who returns from a trip over the Pacific roads with the report that none of the abuses complained of from one end of the Pacific Slope to the other call for any redress. These California railroad kings must have a great deal of "magnetism."

A MISTAKE OF $12,000,000.

The leading financial paper of the country in its issue of last week stated that the Government revenues were pouring into the Treasury at such a rate that it was becoming a very serious question how to get them out. As this statement will make the Democrats, who are already working hard enough, perfectly frantic in their efforts to apply their patriotic lips to the overcharged public teats, it may be as well to explain to them that the figures on which it is based are all wrong.

These statistics and the comments that accompanied them have begun to travel all through the press of the country as illustrations of an enormous increase of revenue, and of a self-acting tendency on the part of the Treasury to drain away the resources of the money market. The Boston *Advertiser*, for instance, makes them the text of an editorial article, the drift of which is that artificial interference by the Secretary of the Treasury with the money market is the natural result of such accumulations of currency in the Treasury vaults. The *Financial Chronicle*, which started the blunder on its rounds, finding the receipts of the New York Sub-Treasury between Oct. 1 and Oct. 12 to have been $13,706,863 in 1881 and $22,728,261 in 1882, leaped to the conclusion that the gain of over $9,000,000 was revenue collected. It had the infelicity of failing to notice that the chief cause of the gain was the gold paid into the Sub-Treasury for gold certificates. This was neither revenue nor a withdrawal of currency, because by law the gold certificates are counted in bank reserves just as the gold coin would be. The receipts of the New York Sub-Treasury in the time mentioned were $24,728,261, and not $22,728,261. Of these receipts, $9,600,000 were received for gold certificates, and there were $3,105,000 from other than revenue sources. This makes the revenue receipts but $12,023,261, or nearly the same as they were in the same time last year.

The facts of the surplus revenue of the country are enticing enough to the jobbers who are always planning raids on the Treasury without whetting their appetite with the fictitious spectacle of $12,000,000 extra revenue in twelve days. A blunder that gives such help to the notion that the Secretary of the Treasury must always be ready to come to the relief of the money market cannot be passed over in silence, even when made by an esteemed contemporary whose authority we are usually glad to recognize.

THE CALIFORNIA SUGAR MONOPOLY.

There is a peculiar case mixed up with the Congressional election in California. One of the questions involved in the business of that State is the sugar trade. In 1876 a treaty was negotiated and ratified, under which certain articles were reciprocally admitted to the United States and the Hawaiian Islands free of duty. This treaty, practically, has not been successful in point of reciprocity. The United States receive from the Islands, free of duty, merchandise in the proportion of $6 worth of their products to $1 worth sent thither.

The article of sugar, however, furnishes the greatest point of contention. Sugar produced in the Hawaiian Islands is one of the articles admitted free. It was the article from whose free import the people on the coast anticipated the greatest benefit. The expectations were founded on the following facts: The Pacific Coast was indebted to the Eastern States for its sugar supply, to the cost of which was to be added the excessive exactions of the railroad companies. The people on that coast could obtain raw sugar from the Sandwich Islands, and have the same refined in San Francisco, if the duty on Sandwich Island sugar were abolished. The Sandwich Island sugar could be refined in San Francisco in large quantities, and at a cost so low that the Pacific Coast would be independent of the Eastern States altogether, while the Pacific States would have an abundant supply of cheap sugar. In addition to this there would of necessity grow up an immense business in sugar-refining.

The treaty was ratified and California engaged with lively anticipations in the importation of free sugar, and in the sugar-refining business. After a while, however, there came new developments. The refineries in quick order soon passed into a few hands. The sugar as imported was unfit for use, and had to be refined; as soon as refined it became the property of the refiners. Obtained free of duty, it cost the owners comparatively less than it cost refiners on the Atlantic coast and could be sold at immense profit, several cents per pound less than similar sugar could be sold for in New York. The freight from New York added also to the "protection" of the San Francisco refiners.

Monopoly at San Francisco did not overlook its opportunities. It placed its sugar on the market, putting its price to consumers at the same price at which the sugar was for sale in New York; to this price was added the cost of freight from New York to San Francisco by rail. The price of sugar to consumers in San Francisco was, therefore, fixed at the price of refined sugar in New York, plus the cost of freight between the two cities. Under the operations of the treaty and the monopoly of the refiners the people of the Pacific States have been subjected to a tax on their sugar far exceeding that paid by their countrymen on this side of the continent. Several months ago there was an attempt by some of the dealers in California to emancipate themselves from this sugar thraldom, so they combined to purchase sugar in New York and have it forwarded by rail, and appealed to the public to sustain them; but in this they were defeated by a combination of the San Francisco refiners and the Pacific Railway Companies. They made a contract by which the refiners paid $500,000 cash (or perhaps $1,000,000) for freights on sugar from New York to San Francisco, and had the rates of freight largely increased. The railroads increased their rates of freight on sugar, and the refiners paid down the cash but did not use the transportation. The railroad companies received the money for uncarried freight. This combination cut off all sugar importation from New York.

It is not surprising that the people of the Pacific States have been demanding that the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands be abrogated, and that the preliminary notice be given. Efforts to that end were made last year, but failed, though the propositions to that end are pending yet in Congress. This matter has obtained additional importance at this time by the discovery that Mr. Neumann, one of the candidates for Congress in San Francisco, is the candidate selected and nominated by the sugar-refining monopoly, and that he is, at Washington, to represent that interest, and to the best of his ability to defeat any action by Congress looking to the termination of the present treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. Of late years, the San Francisco monopoly has been extending its operations, and is now doing a large business in refining sugar at Honolulu. This refined sugar, equaling the best grades, they have begun importing into New York. The native sugar is refined at Honolulu at a very low cost, is shipped to New York, and is admitted free of duty, and can be sold there at nearly 100 per cent profit. The Collector of New York has, however, insisted that under the treaty no sugar can be admitted free of duty except the grades of sugar made on the islands at or before the time of the treaty. Up to 1876 the only grades of sugar made at Honolulu were from No. 7 to 10, Dutch standard, while that now imported reaches as high as No. 15 to 20. Mr. Neumann is expected to maintain at Washington that all the sugar, without reference to its character, is to be admitted free. If this theory can be maintained, then the sugar-refiners of that coast are wasting time and money in having any sugar refined in California, and it will be to their interests to close up their American refineries and have all their work done on the Islands; so the grand effect of the treaty will be nearly to double the price of sugar to all the consumers on the Pacific Coast and to abolish all the refineries on that side of the mountains, and at the same time admit more sugar from the Sandwich Islands free of duty than is produced in all the States of this Union. The entire business of refining, from which California expected so much, will be transferred to the Sandwich Islands, not to the cheapening of sugar to any part of the American people, but to the enormous profits of the Pacific Coast and Hawaiian refineries. This is the version of Mr. Neumann's mission to Congress, as stated by some of the San Francisco papers. We have no means of knowing how correct it is in fact so far as it relates to that gentleman. But the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands has developed into an enormous abuse. It is the cover for great frauds practiced remorselessly upon the people, and has created a gigantic monopoly which is now able, from its great accumulations, to defy public opinion. The treaty ought to be brought to a close, by notice, in 1884.

IT is now quite generally accepted as certain that Prince Bismarck, in withdrawing Count von Hatzfeld from Constantinople and recalling him to the Cabinet as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has selected him as his own successor. The Count is the son of the notorious Countess Sophie Hatzfeld, who was divorced in 1851 and defended by Lassalle. He was married to Mrs. Moulton, the American concert-singer, in 1869, and was divorced from her in 1880 without any other cause than his own will. In 1874 he was appointed Minister to Spain, in which position he gained high favor with Bismarck, and in 1878 he was accredited to the Sultan, where he also proved himself to be a diplomat of the highest order. His appointment as Foreign Secretary dates back to July 7, 1881, but he remained in Constantinople until his recent recall to Berlin, the recall being due to his defeat in diplomacy by Lord Dufferin. His successor is Herr Radowitz, now German Minister at Athens.

THE statement is made in the abstract of the forthcoming report of the Directors of the Mint that the production of gold is declining and that of silver increasing. The silver yield of the United States for the last fiscal year was $2,600,000 more than for the preceding year, and that of gold $5,000,000 less. This fact is seized upon by some of the gold organs of the country as an argument for the discontinuance of the silver-dollar coinage. It will be difficult to convince the people who have to pay rents, or interest, or insurance premiums, or any debt or obligation running into the future that it is their duty or interest to make their money exclusively out of a metal the production of which is diminishing year by year. There are half a dozen men in New York alone who could "corner" the whole currency of the country if it were put on a shrinking gold basis.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* intimates that during the coming session of the Assembly M. Gambetta will come to the front again and propose some of the reforms which he set forth in his program after he had left office last February. Prominent among these will be the *scrutin de liste*, which is favored by many Republicans and Conservatives, while an equally large number of Republicans and Radicals favor the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, which is also supported by M. Grévy and his friends. The battle promises to be an interesting one, as the forces are very equally divided. As the *Standard's* correspondent says: "It will be the final round of the duello between M. Grévy and M. Gambetta that has now been going on for nearly four years."

THE candidate who got left at the County Convention can be told by the way he grasps your hand, braces himself against his gurgling emotion, and whisperingly inquires:

"Did you ever hear of a case like it?"

You never did. You tell him that you never did, and he pulls you into a doorway and continues:

"I am done with politics forever!"

"No!"

"Yes, I am, and with the party too!"

"You don't say!"

"Oh, but I am. This thing has satisfied me that there is no such thing as honesty in politics, and that a politician has no more word than a dog. I was sold out."

"Possible?"

"Sold out and lied out. They used money to beat me. They lied about me. They played Benedict and knave. Here I have served the party for nineteen long years and never asked for an office, and the minute I decide to accept the nomination for a little fifteen-cent position they go to work and beat me in convention with a wooden-head who doesn't know enough to mark a barrel of pork. Corruption, sir—corruption—and the whole ticket will be defeated on account of it."

And the best of it is he takes you for a man who isn't posted. He doesn't believe you have the slightest idea that he packed three or four caucuses, bought a dozen delegates, told three lies to the other man's one, and was beaten because his delegates sold out. He takes you for an innocent, and he grasps your hand again at parting and chokingly says:

"Corruption—vile corruption! Most barefaced fraud in American politics. Can't train with a party upheld by the practice of such principles—can't possibly do it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEW YORK *Times:* In no article of apparel, apparently, are the vagaries of fashion more marked than in the changing styles of feminine hats. The remarkable Gainsborough, with its vision-eclipsing brim, having at last been discarded, to the great joy of male theatre-goers, another wonder appears in the shape of hats with animal ornaments—a style that possibly may have been dictated by the laudable desire of atoning for the long-tolerated nuisance of broad-brimmed hats by affording a menagerie-like view of specimens from the animal kingdom. The millinery show-windows are just now brilliant with varieties of these distracting novelties. White mice nestle among the feathers in some instances, and in others little chickens and ducks float about in feathery ponds on the crowns of the curiously-shaped head-coverings. These new styles can at least claim an obvious advantage over the reprehensible and departed Gainsborough, in that, while they may intrude upon the line of vision, they still afford something to amuse the eye and start a train of thought in the spectator's mind. It is an open question whether these novelties have not gone to the extreme when, in the effort toward attaining realism in imitation, a bright-hued serpent is coiled amid the plumage of the female headgear. This thrilling fashion was recently displayed in a prominent dealer's shop window, along with other striking types of the "love of a bonnet," and found admirers.

FORT HINDERSIN, the last link in the gigantic chain of fortifications surrounding Metz, has just been completed, and the result is the most impregnable stronghold in the Empire. The present works date from the year 1550, up to which time the walls were only of brick, though they were then considered very strong. The citadel was erected in 1562, and all the fortifications were rebuilt by Vauban in 1654. In 1788 Forts Moselle and Belleeroix were erected under the superintendence of Gen. Cormontaigne, and extensive repairs were made in the works generally between 1830 and 1846. The construction of the four detached forts—St. Quentin, Plappeville, Queuleu, and St. Julien—was only begun in 1866; and when the war of 1870 broke out only St. Quentin and Plappeville were ready. After the war the German War Office at once took steps for completing the construction of Forts Queuleu and St. Julien, to which it afterward added Forts Manstein, Zastrow, Kameke, and Hindersin. The chain of forts round Metz is now about thirty kilometres in circumference; and it is from 3,000 to 4,500 mètres distant from the cathedral, which is about in the centre of the town. The largest of the forts is Fort Göben, 3,330 mètres from the cathedral; the most commanding are Forts Friedrich Karl and Manstein, both of which are 3,500 mètres from the cathedral.

REFERRING to the Raster resolutions against prohibition, Dr. Holland, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, is reported as saying:

> I am opposed to sumptuary laws—opposed to prohibition on moral grounds; it is an immoral way of protecting morals. I believe somewhat as the Bishop of Rochester, who recently expressed his views here. It is wrong to make laws for the strong founded on the failures of the weak—it will tend to weaken character; because you would not trust a child with rat-poison does not prove it useless. Prohibition may be partly successful in States where the people are of the ascetic nature—where their every instinct, possessed in accordance with laws of heredity, is "Thou shalt not." But where the population is not homogeneous such legislation will drive some people to other States, and these, in turn, will be still harder to bring under the rule of prohibition. Then, again, the wealthy will have their liquor, and the poor must furtively take what they can get, which will be the worst poison, because competition will in the production be removed and the consumers will be glad to get anything. No one can lay down the law that drinking is a crime. The abuse of the article is the only sin, and legislation cannot do away with it. Legislation never put an evil out of existence yet. Great reforms are the result of personal influence—character expressing itself. I think the resolutions are eminently sensible.

A FEW weeks ago an elderly man in New York City who was in the habit of plucking flowers not belonging to him and squandering money lavishly was sent to the insane department of the Bellevue Hospital. He is described as "one of the happiest men in the world." He is on the best of terms with everybody, and imagines that every one he sees is an intimate and very dear acquaintance. He is suffering from "general paresis"—a disease which has much increased of late, and is the most attractive and desirable form of insanity. The victim, if such he should be called, is in a constant state of elation. Everything seems to him in the highest degree rose-colored and alluring. He lives in a wild delirium of joy, and can be picked out of a crowd of lunatics by his excessive cheerfulness. This class are never violent, but boisterously jovial. But it all ends suddenly in complete mental darkness and death.

PUBLIC opinion is divided in New York in regard to the judgment which ought to be pronounced upon the architects who designed and the builders who constructed the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber in the new Capitol at Albany. One party believes that they were guilty either of the grossest ignorance or the grossest corruption in the execution of their work, and ought, therefore, to suffer the punishment due to fools or knaves. The other party holds that they were neither ignorant nor corrupt, but patriotic men, who had in view all the time the bold and original design of constructing a ceiling which would stand until the wild uproar of some session of the Assembly should loosen it from its slender fastening and bring it down upon the mob below, which after that would never make any uproar more.

IT would appear that there is some evidence that Secretary Folger thought of declining the Republican nomination for Governor. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "

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o to the weather the state of Central s in a more melancholy condition than en for many years. The whole of Northy is more or less under water, the Simn Spafaren are blocked by the snow that n, and the latter have a foot of deep in all e eastern, excepting only those of Vaud ys. Travelers intending to go over the ass from Switzerland to Italy have, on at Visp and Brigue, been told that there er any possibility of their crossing it , and have been forced to discharge veling-carriages and take the railway and thence accomplish the journey lont Cenis.

xamination for School-Board scholar- London developed an affluence of in- n. Specimen queries and replies are li- e of the wisdom of some of the candi- What important events are connected n of Gaunt, Cardinal Wolsey, Walpole, e?" Answer—"John of Gaunt was the ntyr. Cardinal Wolsey was a great war- He translated the Bible. Walpole was favorit of Henry VIII. He was the in helping Henry to get a divorce." wer in reply to the query, "State what ow of the treaties of Bretigny and " was: "The Treaty of Utrecht was tween the Zulus and the English."

Bertha Rothschild, who recently married the Prince Alexandre de Wagram, bringing him an income of $150,000 a year, is spending her honeymoon at his chateau in a suburb of Paris —a grand place called Gros Bois, though not so pleasantly situated as when Napoleon gave it to Marshal Berthier. It had belonged to a noble family that had emigrated, and it had become national property. The first Emperor was liberal in giving such estates to his military followers, who, in accepting them, bound themselves over to join in no conspiracy which had for its object the bringing back of the Bourbons and the old aristocracy. The Prince de Wagram succeeded in having the grounds cut across by two railroads, in order to replenish his treasury by obtaining excessive damages, which he did through official connivance. The money enabled him to secure brilliant matches for two of his daughters. The third married a Prince Chimi Murat as the Emperor was declining, and has since been obliged to ask her father for that income with which it was expected the Emperor would keep his cousin Joachim supplied.

A daughter of Cooper, the novelist, writes to the Detroit *Free Press* that he requested on his death-bed that no sketch of his life should be written. The family inferred that his life had been so full of vicissitudes in many lands, and for years upon the sea, that nobody was in possession of facts enough to tell the story. The family mansion, Otsego Hall, was burned two or three years after his death. At the table in the library at Otsego Hall twenty of his books were written. "He always wrote two hours every morning, wrote rapidly, almost always with his own hand, and seldom erased or amended what he had written. Then he drove up to his farm, a couple of miles off. That was his favorit resort during the last years of his life. He generally went there to work rather than to rest. It was a battle with the mountain. He was determined that the farm should become a source of profit, and the mountain was determined that it should not. When he had cut off trees enough for a clearing he had a contest with the great ledges that seemed everywhere to underlie the soil. In many places the plow could not be set in the ground for rods, and even acres, together. Every fall father would say, 'I guess the farm will pay next year.' But the most he ever got from it was vegetables for the table at the hall."

has for years followed the streets, picking up cigar-stubs and refuse, and died of eating green apples, which he got by walking into the country, so as to save buying food.

A WELL-KNOWN English citizen of Fall River, Mass., who, by hard labor, frugality, and fortunate investment, has acquired a handsome property, was called as a witness in the Superior Court of that city. Upon taking the stand the counsel propounded the customary conundrums concerning his age, occupation, etc., finally eliciting the complacent reply, "I am a gentleman." "How long," queried the lawyer, "have you been one?" The witness promptly replied, "About five years, sir."

A SAN FRANCISCO letter to the New York *Tribune* says: "Reports from all parts of the coast show that the season has been a good one for the farmers. The wheat-crop for the year amounts to 49,317,500 bushels, or nearly a round 50,000,000 bushels. It is the finest crop ever raised in the State, with the single exception of the bonanza crop of 1880. The surplus for export is estimated at 1,134,500 tons. Prices have been good, and there are an abundance of ships to carry away the crop."

ACCORDING to an English writer, of ten children born in Norway a little over seven reach their 20th year; in England and the United States less than seven reach that age; while in France only five reach it, and in Ireland less than five.

ALLIGATOR farms have been started in various parts of Florida. The animals are raised for their hides, for which there is always a good demand at big prices.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The dining-room in Mr. Tilden's new house cost $62,000, but no figures in regard to the nursery are given.

Secretary Folger has decided not to resign just yet. A Governorship in the bush is all right, but in the case of a large bush it is well to be cautious.

Mr. Vanderbilt is building a church on Long Island. Mr. Vanderbilt evidently does not consider that the people of Long Island are part of the public.

The American Gas Association is in session at Pittsburg. It will be noticed that the association took pains to meet when George Alfred Townsend was in Baltimore.

The Liquor-Dealers' Convention, now in session at Milwaukee, has decided to exclude reporters from its meetings. The horrid demon of intemperance knows its enemies when it sees them.

The wife of Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, was robbed of $1,000 recently, in money and jewelry, while in a sleeping-car in Colorado. There must be a Missouri colony somewhere in Colorado.

Washington dispatches state that the census-proofreaders are two months behind with their work. This would indicate that the names of some of those lakes in Maine had been reached.

A New York paper says that "the site for the magnificent stone villa to be erected at Newport for Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, has been selected." The gentleman who is to be Mrs. Catharine L. Wolfe has not yet been selected.

Dr. Agnew, who attended Gen. Garfield, charges $300 a day when he "devotes all his energies" to a case. It is to be hoped that the Doctor gets his patients well enough to go out and work for the balance of what they owe him.

Benjamin Legault, of Beauharnais, Canada, has entered an action to prevent a widowed sister 64 years of age and worth $100,000 from marrying a young man. Under the enervating influences of an effete monarchy young men have indeed but little chance to make their way in the world.

A story is told of a cool Bostonian when undergoing a savage cross-examination. Gen. Butler had badgered him unmercifully, and finally said with a mixture of solemnity and fierceness: "Can you look me in the eye and repeat that?" The witness looked at him a moment and asked quietly: "Which eye?"

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kas., says that the hair of A. B. Cornell, who was indicted not long ago for alleged complicity in the star-route frauds, has turned from jet-black to snowy-white since he was placed in jail. Why the fact that a man is out of hair-dye should be considered worth telegraphing all over the country is not clear.

Mr. Cooper, of Montreal, who disappeared mysteriously about ten days ago, has turned up near Niagara Falls. He says that he was seized by four men while walking along the streets of Montreal, bound, gagged, and beaten, and then carried out of town and robbed of $100. Some of Mr. Rutchi's friends seem to have been carefully perused in Canada.

PERSONALS.

Mr. John Garfield, a cousin of the late President, died at his daughter's home in Biddeford, Me., last week, at the age of 82 years.

Mr. Carte, the manager of Mr. Oscar Wilde's lecture-tour in America, says that the profits of the manœuvre have been about $30,000, to be divided equally between the two high contracting parties.

The Vicomte de la Panouse—the husband of the well-known actress, Mme. Heilbron—who lost vast sums in the Paris financial panic of 1881, is now at Kimberley, Africa, working hard in a diamond-mine from sunrise to sunset.

The Princess Beatrice has become an honorary member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colors. The Crown Princess of Germany has been a member for some years, and has sent pictures to more than one of the society's exhibitions.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, who has been two months in this country, will sail for England this week, his health being so feeble that he dare not extend his trip. He has not been west of Pittsburg, and is very much disappointed at not being able to see Chicago and the Western States.

Mr. Winans, the American sportsman who pays nearly £15,00) a year for a vast tract of deer forests extending from one side of Scotland to the other, has brought an action against Mr. Mackenzie, of Kintail, which is exciting much interest in the Highlands. It appears that Mr. Winans has leased the Kintail estate from Mr. Mackenzie, intending apparently to add it to his shooting-ground; but he complains that he has not obtained full possession—i. e., that the keepers and crofters have not been ejected. Mr. Mackenzie refuses to have them forcibly removed, but offers compensation. Mr. Winans refuses damages, and insists on having the estate cleared.

RACING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

At Sandown the race for the great Sapling Plate was won by Goldfield, the Prince second, and Rookery third.

THE MINE PROPRIETORS

of North Wales will concede the advance of wages asked if the price of coal be raised meantime.

THE OAR.

Lowndes, the Oxford sculler, has written a letter to the *Sportsman*, in which he says that but for the laches of their predecessors, Lee, the Cornells, and others, and the virulence of the American press, the Hillsdales would have been willingly admitted to the various English regattas.

WALSH'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The Lord Lieutenant has commuted the death-sentence of Walsh, convicted as accessory to the murder of Constable Kavanagh, to penal servitude for life.

IRISH FARMERS' DEMANDS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—A deputation of tenant farmers and supporters of the British Government in the North of Ireland waited on Mr. Trevelyan at Dublin Castle to complain of certain points in the administration of the Land act. Their objections referred especially to the operations of the court valuers, an alleged tendency to fix excessive rents, and the unsatisfactory judgment on the question of improvements by the Court of Appeal in the case of Adams vs. Dunsenath. They also urged that the fact that the judicial rents fixed came into force not with the gale following the service of the originating notice, but the gale next after the fixing of the rent by the court, was in itself a hardship; and, lastly, they complain of the delay caused by the number of appeals taken by the landlords. Mr. Trevelyan, in his reply, said: "The object of the recent changes in the constitution of the sub-commissions has been to increase the general confidence in the administration of the act. The act was intended to be a permanent charter, and the object was to ascertain the system which would work practically. They believed that the system adopted would better gain the confidence of the parties than the system that previously existed. They were determined the act would not be less efficient for the tenant, and there were reasons for thinking that the change would have a very different effect from what many of the tenants seemed to think. To speak of dissatisfaction was premature. No doubt the number of appeals was a serious grievance to the tenant, and it was in the hope of reducing them that they had adopted the plan, as also to quicken the pace of the Commissioners. That might have been done by immense additions to the number of Commissioners, but already the cost as compared with the number of decisions is very large. The belief of the Government was if special valuers were appointed the idea would get abroad in the minds of the landlords that the farms were fairly valued and that appeals would be much less frequent from the sub-commissions, but if that was purchased by the decisions of the lower courts being distinctly less just to the tenant than they were before the Government would consider that the advantage was purchased too dear. But he had yet to learn that it had been the case; on the contrary as far as he could learn up to this time, the decisions of the sub-commissions have been on the whole as fair to the tenants as they were before. He was extremely anxious that the farmers should wait to see if such is the case. If it is not it would be a matter for the very serious consideration of the Government. In a report he had before him of a certain Commissioner the valuation of the court valuer was something more than 1 per cent less in the twelve cases dealt with than that of the Sub-Commissioner. His earnest hope was that the experience of the single sub-commission would be the average experience of all the sub-commissions and that the valuations would not be for the disadvantage of the tenant. If it turned out that the decisions of the Sub-Commissioners did equal justice to landlords and tenants; if appeals were not so frequent owing to there being a valuer, and especially if the pace of the Sub-Commissioners was sensibly increased by the new system, then the tenants would have gained very distinctly, and the landlords too. If the hopes of the Government are disappointed, no pride, no self-esteem or unwillingness to confess that they were wrong on the part of the Government, who had the best means to know where the spirit of the act is, would prevent them revising the decisions arrived at. The essence of the act is the personal inspection of the farm by part of the tribunal, and the existing Government fully intended to stick to that."

FOREIGN.

Election Yesterday of Delegates to Choose a Prussian Diet.

A Sweeping Victory of the Anti-Bismarck Moderate Parties.

The Egyptian Ministry at Last Agree to Give Arabi a Fair Trial.

De Brazza Comes upon Stanley at an Inopportune Moment—Spanish Politics.

Walsh's Sentence of Death Commuted—Address of the Irish Committee —Overdank.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN PRELIMINARY ELECTION.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The preliminary election for members of the Prussian Diet resulted, as far as estimated, in the choice of 2,000 electors belonging to the Progressist and Secessionist groups, against 750 Conservatives and Anti-Progressists. Nearly two-thirds of the voters of Berlin abstained from voting. The return of the sitting Progressist Deputies from this city, however, is still considered certain. *Germania* (the Clerical organ) has received intelligence from Cologne that the Ultramontanes secured a majority there.

THE PROGRESSISTS AND SECESSIONISTS

have chosen a majority of the electors in Breslau, Königsberg, Dantzic, Crefeld, Halle, Elberfeldt, Barmen, Goritz, Frankfurt, and Wiesbaden. The Clericals triumphed in Treves, and the Conservatives in Potsdam. The National Liberals have a large majority in Hanover and Cassel. In Magdeburg 410 Liberals and nine Conservatives were elected, and in Posen 116 Progressists, 49 Conservatives, and 77 Poles.

IN BERLIN

the following electors were chosen: First district, 604 Progressists, 235 Conservatives, and 20 unknown; second district, 884 Progressists and 125 Conservatives; third district, 907 Progressists, 315 Conservatives, and 11 unknown; fourth district, 643 Progressists, and 168 Conservatives.

THE EGYPTIAN PROGRAM.

ARABI.

CAIRO, Oct. 19.—The crisis has ended. The Egyptian Ministry has intimated its intention to permit Broadley, Eve, and Napier to defend Arabi Pasha, on condition that the witnesses in the case undergo a preliminary examination.

The trial of Arabi Pasha is not expected to take place until after the festival of Bairam.

THE FINANCE MINISTRY.

The Egyptian Ministry is considering the appointment of a Councilor of Finances, who will have a seat in the Cabinet with a consultative voice on finance only to replace the Joint Controllers.

RETURN OF THE HEROES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The transport Lydian Monarch, from Egypt, with the Household Cavalry, entered West India dock this evening. Large crowds welcomed the troops. There was much enthusiasm. The Duchess of Teck and the Duke of Albany visited the ship. The troops march through London to the barracks tomorrow.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR

has been directed to send a vessel to El Arish, Egypt, to inquire into the whereabouts of Prof. Palmer and his comrades, supposed to have been murdered by Bedouins.

SULTAN DECORATED.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 19.—Sultan Pasha has been appointed a Knight Commander of the British order of St. Michael and St. George.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN ACTOR UP FOR PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Barry Sullivan, the actor, has consented to be nominated for Parliament for an Irish constituency on home-rule principles.

HUGH O'DONNEL, M. P.,

writes that, though he is determined to support the conference program, he cannot join the Council, which, he says, is so constituted that if only a small number of county delegates are sufficiently flexible its whole control will be in the hands of the sixteen nominees of the Irish Parliamentary party.

THE ADDRESS.

The committee of the National League has adopted an address to the Irish people in substance as follows: "The landlords have combined with the purpose of breaking the spirits of the tenants. The dismay which the present scale of judicial rents has created among the applicants to the Land Courts renders it more necessary now than ever that the tenantry should be reunited in a vigilant and lawful association for the purpose of protecting themselves from injustice. The inspiration of our struggles is to transfer all local power and patronage from privileged strangers to the hands of the people, and so fortify the people for the work of self-government."

MR. LOUDEN,

the delegate to the Irish National Conference, hooted by the conference in attempting to speak, writes to the *Freeman's Journal* that he knows he has drawn upon himself the hatred of the Irish members of Parliament, particularly that of Thomas Power O'Conner. He (Louden) says he has always held that the Americans subscribed to assist the victims of the tyranny of the landlords, not to give bloated salaries to Irish members of Parliament.

RACING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

At Sandown the race for the great Sapling Plate was won by Goldfield, the Prince second, and Rookery third.

THE MINE PROPRIETORS

of North Wales will concede the advance of wages asked if the price of coal be raised meantime.

THE OAR.

Lowndes, the Oxford sculler, has written a letter to the *Sportsman*, in which he says that but for the laches of their predecessors, Lee, the Cornells, and others, and the virulence of the American press, the Hillsdales would have been willingly admitted to the various English regattas.

WALSH'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The Lord Lieutenant has commuted the death-sentence of Walsh, convicted as accessory to the murder of Constable Kavanagh, to penal servitude for life.

IRISH FARMERS' DEMANDS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—A deputation of tenant farmers and supporters of the British Government in the North of Ireland waited on Mr. Trevelyan at Dublin Castle to complain of certain points in the administration of the Land act. Their objections referred especially to the operations of the court valuers, an alleged tendency to fix excessive rents, and the unsatisfactory judgment on the question of improvements by the Court of Appeal in the case of Adams vs. Dunsenath. They also urged that the fact that the judicial rents fixed came into force not with the gale following the service of the originating notice, but the gale next after the fixing of the rent by the court, was in itself a hardship; and, lastly, they complain of the delay caused by the number of appeals taken by the landlords. Mr. Trevelyan, in his reply, said: "The object of the recent changes in the constitution of the sub-commissions has been to increase the general confidence in the administration of the act. The act was intended to be a permanent charter, and the object was to ascertain the system which would work practically. They believed that the system adopted would better gain the confidence of the parties than the system that previously existed. They were determined the act would not be less efficient for the tenant, and there were reasons for thinking that the change would have a very different effect from what many of the tenants seemed to think. To speak of dissatisfaction was premature. No doubt the number of appeals was a serious grievance to the tenant, and it was in the hope of reducing them that they had adopted the plan, as also to quicken the pace of the Commissioners. That might have been done by immense additions to the number of Commissioners, but already the cost as compared with the number of decisions is very large. The belief of the Government was if special valuers were appointed the idea would get abroad in the minds of the landlords that the farms were fairly valued and that appeals would be much less frequent from the sub-commissions, but if that was purchased by the decisions of the lower courts being distinctly less just to the tenant than they were before the Government would consider that the advantage was purchased too dear. But he had yet to learn that it had been the case; on the contrary as far as he could learn up to this time, the decisions of the sub-commissions have been on the whole as fair to the tenants as they were before. He was extremely anxious that the farmers should wait to see if such is the case. If it is not it would be a matter for the very serious consideration of the Government. In a report he had before him of a certain Commissioner the valuation of the court valuer was something more than 1 per cent less in the twelve cases dealt with than that of the Sub-Commissioner. His earnest hope was that the experience of the single sub-commission would be the average experience of all the sub-commissions and that the valuations would not be for the disadvantage of the tenant. If it turned out that the decisions of the Sub-Commissioners did equal justice to landlords and tenants; if appeals were not so frequent owing to there being a valuer, and especially if the pace of the Sub-Commissioners was sensibly increased by the new system, then the tenants would have gained very distinctly, and the landlords too. If the hopes of the Government are disappointed, no pride, no self-esteem or unwillingness to confess that they were wrong on the part of the Government, who had the best means to know where the spirit of the act is, would prevent them revising the decisions arrived at. The essence of the act is the personal inspection of the farm by part of the tribunal, and the existing Government fully intended to stick to that."

SPAIN.

THE KING.

MADRID, Oct 19.—King Alfonso, accompanied by Prime Minister Sagasta, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister of War, has gone to Saragossa and Huesca to assist at the opening of the railway connecting the Spanish and French systems.

COMMERCE.

A royal order is published authorizing the prolongation until Dec. 15 of the treaties of commerce with countries which accept the basis Spain has prepared for the new treaties.

SERRANO,

in his interview yesterday, said: "I consider King Alfonso well disposed towards a Liberal policy. Spain has progressed so much that all we want is two great parties, and two sincere policies, and no more bastard coalitions or timid Governments. I think a very slight modification of the Constitution of 1869 would be acceptable to King Alfonso. I decline to examine into the causes of the paralysis of the present Cabinet; but parties which do not fulfill their program must give way to political affilities."

It is said Castillo and Casteiar are of opinion that the attitude of Serrano is the most important and decisive event since the restoration of the Bourbons.

FRANCE.

STANLEY ON DE BRAZZA.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—H. M. Stanley at a banquet tonight said the assertions in the newspapers relative to De Brazza were erroneous. De Brazza had traveled 1,080 miles, of which only 160 were unexplored, and had obtained insignificant results, despite superior resources. Stanley declared the natives did not understand the treaty they had been induced to sign. De Brazza had betrayed the International Association in that he had established French stations with resources provided by that association.

PRETTY COOL.

At the close of Stanley's speech De Brazza unexpectedly entered the room. He said he had come there to welcome Stanley in order that it might be thoroughly established that he did not regard Stanley as an antagonist, but as a laborer in the same field with himself, whose efforts in common with his own aimed at the progress of civilization in Africa.

AUSTRIA.

OVERDANK SENTENCED TO DEATH.

TRIESTE, Oct. 19.—Overdank, the man arrested some time since while manufacturing bombs, has been sentenced to death.

DISCOUNT INCREASED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Bank of Austria-Hungary increases the rate of discount to 5.

Bathing on the California Coast.

Carson City (Nev.) Appeal.

"Sino" Barnes tells a racy story of his experience at Santa Monica, the new summer resort of southern California. He says that that section a few months ago," said "Sino" and pretty nearly busted when I fell in with Jones, the Senator, and told him my condition. He fell right up alongst of the situation and told me he could give me a job. 'I want a lot of men to keep in the water all day to show visitors how delightful surf-bathing is. You see those people from the East have acquired a sort of prejudice against the Pacific Ocean, and I want to counteract the feeling. I want you to boss eight men and keep 'em tumbling around in the billows, the sport of the laughing sea, in striped costumes—and you can't do it unless you touch every ten minutes and tell how warm the water is.'

"Well, I caught the idea, and agreed to furnish the crowd for $20 a day, and we closed the bargain. I hired eight men at $1 a head to bathe there all the afternoon, and I pocketed the balance. I got a prism and a blue striped suit, with the flag of the Union across the stomach, and rushed about keeping the gang alive. The second day they struck for $2 because the water was so cold. I tried to explain about the trade winds and harvest moon tide, but they wanted the money all the same. Then some of them quit, but Jones didn't miss 'em, and I kept even financially. Then two Italians died on the beach, and I had to get a Coroner's jury to find a verdict from overheating in the water. The balance of the gang left, and I had to go it alone. I got so inured to the cold that I could rush out of the water, skip up to the English tourists and tell 'em it was just lovely and keep my teeth still all the while. I got my $20 every night and spent it for wines and cigars. Then I quit, as my constitution was giving away. When I left I had eight Irishmen off the railroad doing the bathing for the hotel, and they had a fire going all the while in front of the tents, where the men could warm up between swims. That is a great climate down there."

The Duke of Westminster.

London Letter.

The Duke of Westminster, who was recently married to Lady Catherine Cavendish, is one of the wealthiest men in the world. He comes of an ancient family which crossed the channel with the Conqueror; but it is a family which acquired no distinction, save as great landlords with fat rent-rolls, until the present century, when the first Earl Grosvenor gained a reputation as a supporter of the British turf, and the second Earl, by siding with the Reformers in 1831, gave the family the liberal bias, which it still preserves. The third Earl and the present Duke succeeded in 1869 his father, who was so avaricious that when the Great Eastern was launched some London wit suggested that it be named the Marquis of Westminster, because it was the "greatest screw in existence." The present Duke is credited with owning 19,427 acres, which bring in a nominal rent of £370,000, while he has expectations of succeeding to his mother's estate, which yields nearly as much again. But his main claim to great wealth rests in his London property. He owns whole blocks in the fashionable West-End of London, the rentals from which now amount to an enormous sum, and will be greatly increased at the end of this century, when the present leases expire. The Duke has numerous town and country houses, a magnificent library, the finest private collection of manuscripts in the world, and a stable of thoroughbreds, among which are Bend Or, Shotover, Fergerine, and other famous flyers. He is very liberal in his charitable gifts, rivalling in this respect the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. His bride is thirty years his junior, but this is no uncommon occurrence in this family, as an ancestor of his married at 70, had five children, and lived to the ripe old age of 90.

Messrs. Ellson, Fiershein & Co. are selling at 200 Wabash avenue a splendid collection of real Turkish rugs. The sale is absolutely free and should attract buyers. The display is one of the finest ever shown in this city.

NEW YORK.

A Verdict for $12,500 Returned in Favor of Miss Marie Prescott.

The Announcement Received by the Spectators with Vehement Applause.

Rubber Manufacturers Will Curtail Production in the Interest of Lower Prices.

Rough Experience of Ocean Vessels During the Late Terrible Storms at Sea.

MARIE PRESCOTT.

HEAVY DAMAGES RECOVERED BY HER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—There were only two unoccupied chairs in Judge Russell's courtroom this forenoon when Marie Prescott, accompanied by Mr. Perzel and her two little boys, entered. The two chairs had been reseved for Miss Prescott and Mr. Perzel, and, as they seated themselves, Judge Russell asked if the jury was ready to receive the charge. Mr. Perzel, who bore the appearance of having been sick, cast an anxious glance at the Judge and whispered something to Miss Prescott. The jury intimated that it was ready, and Judge Russell began his charge by stating the nature of the suit brought by Marie Prescott against the American News Company for $20,000 damages for an alleged libel. The Judge said it was libelous to charge that a woman was unchaste; also, to charge her with being any man's mistress, and to charge that her children were illegitimate.

HE WOULD LEAVE IT TO THE JURY

to say whether or not it was a libel to publish that a woman—an actress—paid a newspaper to say that she was unchaste, or to question the legitimacy of her children. A person who had been libeled had a right of action under the law against the libeler, and, if it had been shown that the defendant in this case, Mr. Sinclair Tousey, President of the American News Company, had been guilty of a libel against the plaintiff he could be held responsible for damages. The libel, however, must appear to have been malicious and maliciously published. With reference to the responsibility of the American News Company for the matter contained in the papers circulated by that company, Judge Russell held that, as the news company enjoyed certain advantages and pecuniary benefits under the law, it was no more than just that it should be held responsible for the utterances of the papers which it distributed. The plaintiff had made out

A PRIMA-FACIE CASE

by producing the alleged libelous article and proving its publication. It remained for the jury to determine whether the article in question was libelous. The Judge read a portion of the article in question, and asked, "Was that article written in defense of this lady's chastity?" He answered the question himself by saying that there had not been the slightest evidence offered to show that the charge against the plaintiff's character, which it had been claimed the article in *Nym Crinkle* was designed to answer, was anything else than a creation of Harvier's own brain. Even had the article in question been copied from another paper, the paper copying it would be responsible for its libelous character. The question as to what sum the verdict should be must be determined by the consideration that the jury might give to the justification set up for the offensive publication.

Speaking of

THE TESTIMONY

which had been introduced to show how Harvier had wrongfully obtained possession of the plaintiff's trunks, and regarding other points of his conduct, the Judge said that the testimony, if true, showed Harvier to be a scamp from beginning to end, and if the jury believed the testimony to be true it would be justified in disregarding the young man's testimony altogether. He also said there was nothing in Harvier's letter to Miss Prescott to show that any improper relations existed between the two. The allegation that the plaintiff had been delivered of a child by an operation in this city had been entirely overthrown by the evidence. If the jury believed that the article was a libel it was then bound to render a verdict for damages in favor of the plaintiff. The rule of damages for libel provided that the injury received was to be compensated for in damages.

At the request of the counsel for the defendant Judge Russell charged that

THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF EXPRESS MALICE

in the original libel on the part of the American News Company.

When the jury returned to court in the afternoon the foreman in response to the usual questions said: "We find for the plaintiff in the sum of $12,500." This announcement was received by the spectators with vehement applause. Miss Prescott gave one glad look at the jury and turned with tears in her eyes and embraced and kissed her children.

Ex-Judge Fullerton moved for a new trial on the Judge's minutes. The motion was denied, and the counsel moved that the verdict be set aside on the ground of excessive damages. This motion was also denied, and an exception was taken. Mr. Fullerton next made a motion for a stay of proceedings, and the court granted a stay of thirty days after the entry of judgment.

RUBBER.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The rubber manufacturers of the United States continued their session today. About sixty manufacturing firms were present, representing a capital of over $30,000,000. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the rubber manufacturers of this country and Europe to do all they can to protect the public against the continuance of gigantic speculation, and for this end ask the cooperation of the public.

Resolved, That this meeting advise all manufacturers to refrain from endeavoring to keep down the price of goods by undue adulteration of them, and in making necessary advance in the prices also of standard quality.

The following agreements were adopted pertaining to the rubber boot and shoe interests, and signed by all manufacturing companies but one; and that pertaining to rubber goods other than boots and shoes, signed by four-fifths of the manufacturing interests:

THE AGREEMENTS.

We, the undersigned manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes, hereby agree to close our respective factories on and after Dec. 23, 1882, and keep them closed until the price of rubber shall fall to a point which warrants us in resuming. The time when that point shall have been reached shall be determined by a meeting called by the Chairman or Secretary of this meeting on the request of five members who are manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes.

We, the undersigned manufacturers of rubber goods other than boots and shoes, hereby agree to at once reduce our consumption of crude rubber so that after Nov. 1 it will be 25 per cent less than at present, and not again increase said consumption until such time as the cost of crude rubber has fallen to a point which warrants the increase. The time when that point has been reached shall be determined by a meeting called by the Chairman or Secretary of this meeting on the request of five members thereof who are manufacturers of the goods mentioned.

It was also resolved that the Chairman shall appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to mature a plan for the organization of a rubber-importing company, with a capital of not less than $5,000,000. This committee is to report to a meeting of rubber manufacturers to be called as soon as the plan can be perfected.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Owing to the "corner" in the rubber market, the Candee Rubber Company of this city, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, tomorrow begins cutting down by one-half the work of the 1,300 employes of the company. At Naugatuck the rubber company there has been compelled to suspend work. It cannot obtain material.

STORMS AT SEA.

ROUGH EXPERIENCE OF VESSELS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—All the steamers arriving report having encountered heavy gales and dense fog on their trips. The steamer City of Para, from Aspinwall, met with a series of violent northerly gales from latitude 28 degrees, with very heavy seas. Monday the storm became furious, but ceased Tuesday evening. When the vessel was near Cape Hatteras a heavy fog was then encountered, and when the City of Para reached quarantine last night she encountered a fleet of fifteen steamers, all of which came to anchor within a few minutes of each other. The steamer Wyoming also had a tempestuous voyage. She left Queenstown at noon on the 8th inst. and reached her pier at the foot of King street late yesterday afternoon. First Officer Worrell said that strong westerly winds were encountered during the whole of the voyage. The steamer also encountered two very heavy gales, each of which lasted for two days. On Sunday night the Wyoming struck the fog, the heaviest that Mr. Worrell ever remembers to have been caught in, and for seventeen hours the vessel was compelled to lie at anchor at the bar.

JOHN DEVOY.

INDICTED FOR LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—On affidavits of August Belmont, the grand jury today found an indictment for libel against John Devoy, of No. 25 Park place, editor of the *Irish Nation*. The article alluded to was a statement in regard to an amount of money, some $65,000, which had been deposited with Mr. Belmont by Mr. O'Mahony when he was the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood. This was some seventeen years ago. O'Mahony has since died, and others who have assumed charge of the affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood demanded this money of Mr. Belmont. It was stated by Assistant-District-Attorney Allen that this money had been used by O'Mahony to purchase a draft in England. This draft was sent to Ireland, and it was confiscated by the English Government. Mr. Belmont had sent to Mr. Devoy, and explained how the whole matter had been settled, offering to produce papers to prove his statements. Nevertheless, the publication of the article was persisted in.

ITEMS.

SALVINI'S ARRIVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Signor Thomas Salvini, the Italian tragedian, who arrived here today, says he will appear in this city in "King Lear" in February, after he has made his trip through the country. It will be his first attempt in this character. He says he shivers every time he thinks of the test; but he believes he can present the character as it has never been presented before. For five years he has been studying the character, and he believes he has overcome all the obstacles which beset all who have essayed it.

KENWARD PHILP,

who was accused of being the writer of the Morey letter, has commenced a suit against Mr. George Bliss, on whose complaint Philp was arrested. Mr. Philp says that all the papers in connection with the original suit have disappeared from the District Attorney's office.

VANDERBILT AND DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

It was rumored in Wall street today that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had purchased nearly the large block of Denver & Rio Grande stock, with the idea of getting control of the property. A reporter called on Mr. Vanderbilt and asked if he wished to make any statement as to the truth of the rumor. Mr. Vanderbilt said that he did not care to make any statement, but that he would say he had never bought a share of stock in the road in his life, and did not intend to.

RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Association of American Railroad Superintendents resumed its session today. Code signals were adopted. Resolutions were passed recommending members of the association not to employ discharged railroad employes unless they presented a letter from the Superintendent of the road from which discharged, stating the cause. The meetings of the association will hereafter be private, unless otherwise ordered by a majority. The question of granting free passes was referred. The association adjourned to meet in Chicago a year hence.

GORTON, CHAPMAN & CO.'S FAILURE.

In the matter of the assignment of Edwin G. Gorton, Peter Chapman, and Frank Proet, comprising the firm of Gorton, Chapman & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in millinery goods, the schedule states the liabilities are $84,235; nominal assets, $39,073; actual assets, $31,379.

VERMONT JUDGE SWINDLED.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: The honored name of Judge Timothy P. Redfield, of Vermont, is privately associated with a recent New York experience similar to that of which Charles Francis Adams was the victim a few months ago, and involving the loss of some $7,000.

FUNDING TENNESSEE'S STATE DEBT.

The State and the State Controller of Tennessee have concluded their labors here of funding the State debt, and have gone home. They have funded nearly $12,000,000 out of

RAILROADS.

Raising Fares to St. Louis and Points on the Missouri River.

Union Pacific and the Burlington Get the Lion's Share in the Colorado Pool.

The Nickel-Plate Preparing to Open for Business—Mr. Fink Heard From Again.

Competing for Northwestern Business—The Freight Agents Off on an Excursion.

Advance in Passenger Rates Between Chicago and St. Louis and Missouri River Points.

A meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the roads between Chicago and St. Louis and the Missouri River points was held yesterday at Commissioner Dixon's office for the purpose of making a full restoration of rates to St. Louis and to Kansas City and other Missouri River points. When the last advance in St. Louis rates was made they were not fully restored to ante-war figures on account of the unlimited tickets sold about two years ago during the war between the Alton and Wabash, many of which were still outstanding. Most of these outstanding tickets have now been disposed of, and the railroads therefore thought it safe to go back to anti-war figures. There were present at the meeting James Charlton, Chicago & Alton; Percival Lowell, Burlington; E. St. John, Rock Island; T. K. Hooper, Hannibal & St. Joe; A. H. Hanson, Illinois Central; France Chandler, Missouri Pacific; and H. C. Townsend, Wabash.

The meeting readily agreed to advance the rates to the old figures. The following joint telegram sent to all lines in the country, signed by the above-named General Passenger Agents, fully explains the action of the meeting:

On and from Monday, Oct. 23, the following unlimited rates will be in effect each way: Between Chicago and St. Louis, $8.50; St. Louis and Kansas City, $8.50; Chicago and Kansas City, first class, $14.50; second class, $13. Similar advances take place at the same time to Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph, which will appear in the November rate-sheets now being prepared. This advance notice is sent you to give you ample time to put the increased rates in effect on and after Nov. 1, from which date we shall require our proper proportions on rates based on the same from all our connections.

Although the new rates are only about $1 higher than those at present charged, yet it is quite doubtful whether advancing the rates was wise. The present rates were high enough to leave the roads a good margin of profit, and though the advance is small yet it will no doubt have the effect of decreasing the business so that the loss will be more than the increased rates will bring in and therefore the railroads are not likely to gain anything by the operation. Besides, the roads have found it hard work to maintain the present figures, and they will no doubt find it still harder work to maintain the new ones, as "cutting" can be practiced and still leave the road a profit. There is a movement on foot to pool the St. Louis and Missouri River passenger business, and the expectation that such a pool will soon be formed induced the roads to make the advance now. Still it would have been better for them if they had waited with their advance until the pool had been agreed upon, as then no cutting of rates could have been practiced as is now likely to be the case. It is not by any means certain that such a pool can be formed, although all the roads seem to be strongly in favor of it, because it will be no easy task to get them to agree upon percentages. Each road demands a much larger share of the business than it can get. To give each what it demands would require a division of about 200 per cent, while but 100 per cent can be divided.

Preparing for the Opening of the Nickel-Plate.

Mr. E. E. Wright, Superintendent, and Henry Monett, General Passenger Agent of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, arrived here last evening from a trip of inspection over their road, having made arrangements during the trip for the opening of the line for local passenger business between Fort Wayne and Buffalo next Monday. It will be two weeks yet before the road will be opened for business at this end.

Mr. C. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of this road, who was also in the city yesterday, states that the line will be opened for freight traffic next week between Fort Wayne and Buffalo. This end of the line will not be opened for freight traffic until the freight-houses now in course of construction on the Lake-Front, between South Water and Randolph streets, are completed. When they are completed, Mr. Spriggs says, the company, with its large and commodious transfer-yards at Stony Island, will have ample facilities for the accommodation of the freight traffic until the permanent freight-houses at Weldon can be constructed.

The opening of the road for regular through business will probably be delayed until Dec. 1, as the company wishes to have everything in good condition before it begins to do a heavy business.

The Decision of the Trunk Lines Regarding the Division of the Seaboard Passenger Business to the Northwest.

Commissioner W. H. Dixon, of the Western Trunk Line Passenger Association, states that there is no truth in the report published a few days ago that Commissioner Fink had decided that the Rock Island route to St. Paul was entitled to one-third of the seaboard passenger business going to the Northwest. Commissioner Fink, Mr. Dixon says, simply declined to change the present basis for dividing the seaboard emigrant business, which is an equal division. This is the only business of which the trunk lines claim the distribution, and they do not desire to be compelled to settle a dispute in which they have no interest. The trunk lines therefore recommend that the lines in interest come to an agreement among themselves, and in the meantime they will favor no line as against the others. This decision, Mr. Dixon says, has no effect on first-class or any other business excepting seaboard emigrant. All other business will seek the most favorable channel. The report of the Trunk Line Committee concludes as follows.

In arriving at this conclusion the committee do not undertake to say what is a fair division of the passenger traffic as between the three routes upon general grounds; nor do they wish to have their conclusions considered in any way as of any bearing upon this question arising between the three competing roads themselves. The committee is aware that entirely different considerations may enter into questions of this kind than those which influence the action of the trunk lines. In regard to dividing controllable traffic between the three routes whenever the interested parties agree themselves upon any division of emigrant traffic, the Trunk-Line Committee will be glad to make the distribution accordingly, provided they can do so with full justice to the emigrants. The Trunk-Line Committee also reserves the right to change the basis of distribution above mentioned should it become evident that equal justice is not done to the emigrants via the three routes.

New Routes and New Combinations to Compete for the Northwestern Business.

In order to get even with the Illinois Central Railroad for favoring a new line to Omaha via Sioux City, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has now formed a new line to Sioux City, and has issued the following new tariff on freight from Chicago to that point: First-class, 90 cents; second-class, 75 cents; third-class, 50 cents; fourth-class, 33 cents; special class, 28 cents; salt, per barrel, 67 cents; class A, 37½ cents; class B, 33 cents; class C, 25 cents.

The funny thing about this matter is that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line forms the Western end for both the new Illinois Central route to Omaha and the Rock Island route to Sioux City. The Illinois Central people say they care nothing for the new competitor, as the Sioux City business amounts to but very little. Heretofore the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Illinois Central have pooled the Sioux City business, but the pool has not been maintained for some time past, and much lower rates than those quoted in the above Rock Island tariff are now being made. The Illinois Central people say that they will always make as low rates to Sioux City, having the short line, as are quoted by any other road. The formation of the new Rock Island line, however, will have the effect of preventing the reëstablishment of the Sioux City pool, and consequently the Sioux City people may expect to enjoy unusually low rates for some time to come.

The Burlington & Cedar Rapids, having extended its line from Spirit Lake to Worthington, the Rock Island has issued a new through tariff in connection with that road to the following new points: Sidney No. 1, Sidney No. 2, and Worthington. An arrangement has also been concluded between the Rock Island, Burlington & Cedar Rapids, and St. Paul & Omaha Roads for taking through freight business from Chicago to the following points: Heron Lake, Minn., Prairie Junction, Dundee, Avoca, Hadley, Woodstock, Brewster, Rushmore, Adrian, Luverne, Rock Rapids, Ia., Doon, Beaver Creek, Minn., Valley Springs, Dak., Brandon, Sioux Falls, Hartford, Montrose, Salem, Dak., and Lemars, Ia. Freight over this route is billed via West Liberty and Worthington.

A Mammoth Excursion of Freight Officials to Colorado and New Mexico.

A party of seventy-two Line Agents and General Freight Agents who attended the line meetings in this city started on an excursion to Colorado and New Mexico yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in a special train tendered by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It consisted of a baggage-car, three sleepers—"Laclede," "Cliola," and "Somonauk"—the private car of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, and a dining-car. The party was in charge of E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent, H. B. Stone, General Superintendent, Paul Morton, Assistant General Freight Agent, and A. J. Cross, General Contracting Agent of the Burlington. At Pacific Junction Thomas Miller, General Freight Agent of the Burlington & Missouri River, and George H. Crosby, General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, will board the train and aid the Burlington officials in caring for the excursionists. At Denver Mr. George W. Risine, General Freight Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, will take the party in charge, and take them to Leadville and other points of interest on his roads. They will then go over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, guided by Mr. J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of this road, through New Mexico, and will make a trip over the Mexican Central by invitation of F. L. Parker, General Freight Agent of that road, to Chihuahua, Mex. They will then return via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé to Atchison, and thence back to Chicago via the Burlington. The excursionists expect to be back to this city about Nov. 1.

The Trouble Between the Southern Roads Regarding the Sale of Florida Excursion Tickets from Chicago.

It is claimed that the commotion alleged to be existing between the passenger departments of the Cincinnati, Southern and the Louisville & Nashville Roads, as reported by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has no special significance in point of fact. Col. P. Wilson, the General Passenger Agent, in an interview in the *Enquirer*, charges Mr. Atmore, of the Louisville & Nashville, with breaking faith in the matter of putting on sale tickets to Florida points via the "Monon" route and the Louisville & Nashville Road in advance of the date fixed upon by a recent agreement between the Southern lines. The officers or the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago (Monon Route) claim the facts to be as follows: Oct. 5 the Southern Passenger Agents' Association met in Cincinnati and fixed a date—Oct. 20—for placing these tickets on sale. This, however, as will be readily seen, only applied to Southern railroad lines exclusively. Mr. Murray Keller, the General Passenger Agent of the "Monon Route," arriving in Chicago early last week for preparatory work in connection with the winter traffic to the South, discovered that the Illinois Central had already advertised round-trip tickets to Florida points via New Orleans, the sale to begin Oct. 15, and had requested lines centering in Chicago to place tickets on sale for that date over the Illinois Central. On Friday Mr. Keller at once advertised that the "Monon Route" would be prepared at the same date to sell excursion tickets to Florida points via his road and the Louisville & Nashville, and personally notified Mr. William Hill, the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and Mr. J. C. Tucker, the representative of the Pan Handle and Kankakee routes, of his proposed action. A daily through palace sleeper was put on Sunday night, Oct. 15, in pursuance of this plan and to meet the Illinois Central action. Mr. Atmore knew nothing whatever of this arrangement, had nothing to do with it, was in New York at the time, and the Cincinnati Southern's charges of want of faith on his part are without foundation. The commotion, it is claimed, has been caused by the assumption of the Cincinnati Southern that all Southern railways terminate at Cincinnati and other Ohio River points, while in point of fact Chicago is now the real terminus of all South and North railways of any importance.

Reorganization of the General Freight Department of the Missouri Pacific Railway and Gould's Southwestern Lines.

THE TRIBUNE two months ago stated that Mr. George Olds, late General Freight Agent, would supersede Mr. S. Frink as General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific. The St. Louis papers have taken occasion to denounce the report as devoid of truth, and only a week ago the *Globe-Democrat* announced that Mr. Olds would not be appointed to that position, but that a different arrangement had been made. The following circular, just issued by the Missouri Pacific and leased lines, will forever set at rest the speculations of the St. Louis papers regarding this matter, and convince them that THE TRIBUNE has been well posted, as usual:

Mr. S. Frink has resigned his position in the freight department of these companies. Mr. George Olds is appointed General Freight Agent of these companies, with office at St. Louis. Mr. Allen McCoy, General Freight Agent of the Southern Division of these companies, with office at Galveston, Tex., is assigned to the territory in Texas, south of and including Longview, Mineola, Hearne, Milano Junction, and Taylor, and points in Mexico reached via Laredo, and will have charge of and make rates on all freight traffic from points within that territory.

Mr. W. H. Newman, General Freight Agent of the Central Division of these companies, with office at Dallas, Tex., is assigned to the lines in Louisiana and the territory in Texas north of Longview, Mineola, Hearne, Milano Junction, and Taylor, and east of and including Toyan, and will have charge of and make rates on all freight traffic from points within that territory.

The Meeting Yesterday at Denver to Form the Colorado Pool.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 19.—A meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the prairie railway lines in this city to form a pool on Colorado freight adjourned this evening, after arranging points over which the roads have long contended. In the meeting the Union Pacific was represented by General-Manager Clark, Assistant General-Manager Kimball, and General-Freight-Agent Vinnr; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy by General-Manager Potter and General-Freight-Agent Miller; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé by General-Manager Wheeler and General-Freight-Agent Goddard; the Rio Grande by General-Manager Dodge and Assistant-General-Manager Ristine. The meeting was stormy, and continued for twenty hours. The pool basis formed at the recent meeting at Omaha was put in writing and signed. It gives the Union Pacific 51 per cent of the Colorado traffic, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 30, and the Santa Fé and Denver & Rio Grande 19. Nothing was done about classification of freights. The General Managers of the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande will meet today and form a pool on freight rates on the lines of these roads running west of Denver. President Dillon and General-Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific, and party, under charge of General-Superintendent Egbert, left Denver on a special train this morning for a trip of inspection over the lines of road in Colorado. Returning to Denver they will proceed West, it is said, to the Pacific coast.

Promotion of a Faithful Employe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—J. H. Wilson will tomorrow assume the position of General Superintendent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad. He began service with the road ten years ago as operator, and has won his way to the top by hard work. He has been successively Superintendent of Telegraph, Train Dispatcher, and Superintendent of the Peoria & St. Louis Divisions.

The Kankakee & Southwestern Completed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Kankakee & Southwestern Coal Branch Railroad was completed last Saturday. The road runs from Buckingham, Ill., to Essex, Ill., a distance of nine miles, and has a contract with the Sangamon Coal Company to haul 100 cars a day after the 1st of January, 1883. It connects with the Illinois Central at Kankakee, and is owned by them. Work is being pushed on the Bloomington extension of the Kankakee & Southwestern. One hundred teams and 200 men are now at work.

Consolidation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The Oil City & Chicago Railroad, controlled by the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company, has been consolidated with the Newcastle, Plain Grove & Butler Railroad.

Miscellaneous Items.

President W. J. Palmer, of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, arrived here yesterday afternoon by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought in one car-load of European emigrants. The Baltimore & Ohio will bring in today 800 European emigrants.

Commissioner Fink has issued a circular announcing the following addition to the west-bound classifications: Telegraph insulators, in hogsheads, class 4.

The Springfield, Ill., pool lines held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel and decided to continue the pooling arrangement for ninety days. The pool is said to be in good working order.

J. Q. A. Bean, General Eastern Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Deacon Hartwell Kendall, Agent of the Erie & North Shore Line, were in the city yesterday. Mr. Bean is visiting his friends in the city, and Mr. Kendall went with the Freight Agents' excursion to Denver.

The Illinois Central people are pushing the work of doubling their track between Kennington and Kankakee. With this improvement completed, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago trains will be less delayed on that end of their line. The business between the above points has been entirely too heavy for years past to move the trains promptly over a single track.

The Chicago & Atlantic is rapidly closing up the last gap in its road near Huntington, Ind., and expects to have the work all laid and graded by November. Over 600 men are busy at work putting in a good gravel and sand ballast all along the line of the road. It is not expected that the road will be open for business, however, until about Jan. 1. The new road is said to be constructed in a first-class manner.

Mr. Oscar Vanderbilt, for some time past Ticket Agent of the Rock Island, at 56 Clark street, in this city, has resigned and Nov. 1 will assume the position of General Traveling Agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in place of Mr. J. B. Farnum, who has resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Vanderbilt is a bright and energetic passenger man, who, though young in years, has considerable experience in the business.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company for the second week in October were $148,061, against $381,723 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $26,338. The gross earnings of this company from Jan. 1 to Oct. 16, inclusive, were $6,282,319, against $5,818,427, an increase of $433,892. The earnings of the Missouri Pacific and Southwestern connections for the second week in October were $790,946, an increase over the corresponding week last year of $181,904.

Mr. George A. Sanderson, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Missouri National Railway, writes from Laredo that Monterey, the present terminus of his line, to which point the company now runs two daily passenger trains each way, promises to outstrip all other places in this or any other country as a winter resort for Northern people. The company is building rapidly, and will soon reach Saltillo, another beautiful spot, sixty-two miles beyond Monterey. Arrangements have about been completed for a daily stage-line between the southern terminus of the Northern Division and the northern terminus of the Southern Division, which will reduce the time between New York and the City of Mexico, all rail and stage, to about nine days, and from Chicago to about seven days, a saving of from six to eight days over the old routes via steamer from New York and New Orleans.

THE PRIZE-RING.

George Rooke Knocked Out of Time in Three Rounds by Mike Cleary, the Philadelphia Giant.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—One of the most exciting glove fights seen in this vicinity since "Tug" Wilson stood up against John L. Sullivan, the champion, was the wind-up of the benefit given to George Rooke, the noted pugilist, at the Alhambra Sporting Theatre this evening. Rooke had announced that he would give any pugilist in America $500 who could "stop" him in four three-minute rounds, and also offered $50 for expenses. Many looked upon Rooke's challenge as a card to draw a large crowd, but when it was said that Mike Cleary, the young giant and the champion boxer of Philadelphia, would face Rooke and attempt to win the money, the announcement created considerable excitement. Rooke was informed that Cleary was in earnest, and he smiled.

After a performance by boxers and wrestlers Rooke appeared on the stage for the wind-up. Cleary came into the ring a few seconds later. Frank Whittaker introduced the pugilists, and was chosen referee. Cleary assumed a fine attitude, with his left well up and his right across his breast, so that he could either stop or swing it when opportunity offered. Rooke took his usual position, with his head down and eyes turned toward the floor.

Round 1—After a little sparring, Rooke sent his left in on Cleary's body, and the latter quickly countered in rapid style on Rooke's forehead. Sharp hitting followed, with no advantage to either. Again they countered, Rooke hitting Cleary's body, while the Philadelphia champion managed to land his left on Rooke's jaw. Every point gained was loudly applauded. In the next rally Cleary planted a heavy left-hander on Rooke's forehead, and Rooke plunged at his antagonist. Cleary was waiting for him, and cleverly stopping the blow, made a tremendous effort to knock Rooke down, but failed. Some quick in-fighting followed, when all at once Cleary's right hand shot out and landed on Rooke's jugular vein, staggering him. He reeled, rolled his eyes and fell like a log on the stage. The crowd cheered and yelled, and the Philadelphians jumped on the tables and gave three cheers for Cleary. Rooke was lifted up, but could not stand alone, and was dragged to his corner, and seated in a chair. It was supposed the contest would end here, but the referee's watch probably stopped for five minutes, and time was called.

Round 2—Rooke came to the scratch weakly, but he summoned all his strength, and tried to retaliate. Cleary had him measured, and forced the fight. Both pugilists stood face to face, and countered heavily, when suddenly Cleary again delivered his heavy blow, striking Rooke's left ear, and he again went down. He tried to regain his feet, but was unable to do so. The Philadelphia sports cheered and yelled, and the excitement was intense. Rooke did not appear to realize that he had been twice "knocked out." He looked around wildly, and did not notice the cheers. After another resting spell of five minutes, time was again called.

Round 3—Rooke on standing up appeared to have somewhat recovered from the effects of Cleary's sledge-hammer blows, and, urged on by his friends, he opened hostilities. He landed his left on Cleary's right ear, and received a stunning blow on the neck in return. Sharp in-fighting for a second followed, when Cleary let go his right, and it landed on Rooke's neck. The latter staggered and fell, when Cleary again knocked him down. Tremendous cheering greeted Cleary, but the battle was not over. Rooke, who had been assisted to his feet, tried a clinch, but Cleary fought him down. Rooke was again assisted to his feet, but he could not stand. He clutched at the ropes and fell. He was taken out of the ring, and Cleary was hailed the victor.

Rooke, during the contest, did not recover from the sledge-hammer blow he received in the first round. Cleary proved himself a wonder. He will probably be matched against Sullivan.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIANS.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Presbyterian Synod of New York have decided, 117 to 110, to become a representative body.

HERBERT SPENCER.

He Finally Consents to an Interview by Prof. E. L. Youmans.

He Expresses Astonishment at the Evidences of Civilization in America.

Our People Losing Their Freedom Through the Manipulations of the Politicians.

His Objection to American Newspapers Based on Their Personalities—The Future of America.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mr. Herbert Spencer, the English metaphysician, who has insisted upon maintaining strict silence since his arrival in this country, and has denied himself to all newspaper representatives, has at last consented to a public interview. It was made by Prof. E. L. Youmans, and by that gentleman has been sent to the New York *Times*, which paper will publish it tomorrow. Mr. Spencer says that all the statements concerning him heretofore made have been unauthorized, and that he has been somewhat annoyed by the misrepresentations concerning his illness, disorders, dress, diet, habits, etc. He has declined to see interviewers, because, for one reason, he is averse to the system "to have to submit to cross-examination, under penalty of having ill-natured things said if one refuses, and an invasion of personal liberty, which I dislike. Moreover, there is implied what seems to me an undue love of personalities. Your journals recall

A WITTICISM OF THE POET HEINE,

who said that 'when a woman writes a novel she has one eye on the paper and the other on some man—except the Countess Hahn-Hahn, who has only one eye.' In like manner, it seems to me that, in the political discussions that fill your papers, everything is treated in connection with the doings of individuals—some candidate for office, or some 'boss' or wire-puller. I think it not improbable that this appetite for personalities, among other evils, generates this recklessness of statement."

Mr. Spencer went on to say that what he had seen in the country had far exceeded his expectations. Nothing he had read had given him an adequate idea of the immense developments of the material civilization which he had everywhere found. "The extent, wealth, and magnificence of your cities, and especially the splendor of New York, have altogether astonish ed me. Though I have not visited the wonder of the West, Chicago, yet some of your minor modern places, such as Cleveland, have sufficiently amazed me by

THE MARVELOUS RESULTS OF ONE GENERATION'S ACTIVITY.

After pondering over what I have seen of your vast manufacturing and trading establishments, the rush of traffic in your street-cars and elevated railways, your gigantic hotels and Fifth avenue palaces, I was suddenly reminded of the Italian Republics of the Middle Ages, and recalled the fact that, while there was growing up in them great commercial activity, a development of the arts which made them the envy of Europe, and a building of princely mansions which continue to be the admiration of travelers, their people were gradually losing their freedom."

"Do you mean this as a suggestion that we are doing the like?"

"It seems to me that you are. You retain the forms of freedom, but, so far as I can gather, there has been a considerable loss of the substance. It is true that those who rule you do not do it by means of retainers armed with swords, but they do it with regiments of men armed with voting papers, who obey the word of command as strictly as did the dependents of the old feudal noble, and who thus enable their leaders to

OVERRIDE THE GENERAL WILL,

and make the community submit to their exactions as effectually as their prototypes of old. It is doubtless true that each of your citizens votes for the candidates he chooses for this or that office from President downward, but his hand is guided by a power behind which leaves him scarcely any choice. 'Use your political power as we tell you or else throw it away,' is the alternative offered to the citizen. The political machinery as it is now worked has little resemblance to that contemplated at the outset of your political life. Manifestly, those who framed your Constitution never dreamed that 30,000 citizens would go to the poll led by a 'boss.' America exemplifies at the other end of the social scale a change analagous to that which has taken place under sundry despotisms. You know that in Japan, before the recent revolution, the divine ruler, the Mikado, nominally supreme, was practically a puppet in the hands of Shogun. Here it seems to me that the 'sovereign people' is

FAST BECOMING A PUPPET,

which moves and speaks as wire-pullers determine."

Mr. Spencer by no means thinks Republican institutions a failure, but thirty years ago he had said that the Americans got their form of government by a happy accident, not by normal progress, and that they would have to go back before they could go forward. What has since happened seemed to him to have justified that view, and what he saw now confirmed him in it. "America is showing on a larger scale than ever before that paper constitutions will not work as they are intended to work. Within the forms of your Constitution," said Mr. Spencer, "there has grown up an organization of professional politicians, altogether uncontemplated at the outset, which has become in large measure the ruling power." Education and the diffusion of political knowledge, he went on to say, would not fit men for free institutions. "It is essentially a question of character, and only in a secondary degree a question of knowledge. But for the universal delusion about education as

A PANACEA FOR POLITICAL EVILS,

this would have been made sufficiently clear by the evidence daily disclosed in American papers. Are not the men who officer and control your Federal, State, and municipal organizations, who manipulate your caucuses and conventions, and run your partisan campaigns, all educated men? And has their education prevented them from engaging in, or permitting, or condoning the briberies, lobbyings, and other corrupt methods which vitiate the actions of your Administrations? Perhaps party newspapers exaggerate these things; but what are we to make of the testimony of your civil-service reformers—men of all parties? If I understand the matter aright, they are attacking as vicious and dangerous a system which has grown up under the natural, spontaneous working of your free institutions—are exposing vices which education has proved powerless to prevent."

To Mr. Spencer's mind, the purposes of unscrupulous men could hardly be thwarted nor better government secured by raising the standard of knowledge among the people at large

THE CURRENT THEORY

was that, if the young are taught what is right, and the reasons why it is right, they would do what was right when they grow up. But, considering what religious teachers have been doing these 2,000 years, it seems to him that all history was against the conclusion as much as is the conduct of these well-educated citizens referred to; personal interests will sway the men in the ranks as they sway the men above them, and the education which fails to make the last consult public good rather than private good will fail to make the first do it. The benefits of political purity are so general and remote, and the profit to each individual so inconspicuous, that the common citizen, educate him as you like, will habitually occupy himself with his personal affairs, and hold it not worth his while to fight against each abuse as soon as it appears. Not lack of information, but lack of moral sentiments, is the root of the evil.

"You mean that people have not a sufficient sense of public duty?"

"Well, that is one way of putting in, but there is

A MORE SPECIFIC WAY.

Probably it will surprise you if I say that the American has not, I think, a sufficiently quick sense of his own claims, and at the same time, as a necessary consequence, not a sufficiently quick sense of the claims of others—for the two traits are organically related. I observe that you tolerate various small interferences and dictations which Englishmen are prone to resist. It is this easy-going readiness to permit small trespasses because it would be troublesome or profitless or unpopular to oppose, which leads to the habit of acquiescence in wrong and the decay of free institutions. Free institutions can be maintained only by citizens, each of whom is instant to oppose every illegitimate act, every assumption of supremacy, every official excess of power, however trivial it may seem. If the American pauses to consider whether he can afford the time and trouble—whether it will pay—

CORRUPTION IS SURE TO CREEP IN."

"You hinted that, while Americans do not assert their own individualities sufficiently in small matters, they, reciprocally, do not sufficiently respect the individualities of others."

"Did I? Here, then, comes another of the inconveniences of interviewing. I should have kept this opinion to myself if you had asked me no questions, and now I must either say what I do not think, which I cannot, or I must refuse to answer, which, perhaps, will be taken to mean more than I intend, or I must specify at the risk of giving offense. As the least evil, I suppose I must do the last. The trait I refer to comes out in various was, small and great. It is shown by the disrespectful manner in which individuals are dealt with in your journals—the placarding of public men in sensational headings, the dragging of private people and their affairs into print. There seems to be a notion that the public have a right to

INTRUDE ON PRIVATE LIFE

as far as they like; and this I take to be a kind of moral trespassing. It is true that during the last few years we have been discredited in London by certain weekly papers which do the like (except in the typographical display), but in our daily press, metropolitan and provincial, there is nothing of the kind. Then, in a larger way, the trait is seen in this damaging of private property by your elevated railways without making compensation; and it is again seen in the doings of railway governments, not only when overriding the rights of shareholders, but in domination over the courts of justice and State Governments. The fact is that free institutions can be properly worked only by men each of whom is zealous of his own rights, and also sympathetically jealous of the rights of others. The republican form of government is the highest form of government, because of this; it requires the highest type of human nature, a type nowhere at present existing. We have not grown up to it, nor have you. No one can form more than vague and general conclusions as to

THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY.

The factors are too numerous, too vast, too far beyond measure in their quantities and intensities, for prediction. It has never before been social phenomena at all comparable with those presented in the United States. A society spreading over enormous tracts while still preserving its political continuity is a new thing. This progressive incorporation of vast bodies of immigrants of various bloods has never occurred on such a scale before. That there will come hereafter troubles of various kinds, and very grave ones, seems highly probably; but all nations have had, and will have, their troubles. The American Nation will be a long time in evolving its ultimate form; but its ultimate form will be high. I think that whatever difficulties they may have to surmount, and what tribulations they may have to pass through, the Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has ever known."

SHORT-HORNS.

Sale at Lair's Station, Ky., of the Famous Herd of the Hon. T. J. Megibben—A Select Lot of Animals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 19.—The sale of the Fairview herd of Short-Horns, the property of the Hon. T. J. Megibben, of Harrison County, took place today at Lair's Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad. The cattle disposed of were his entire herd, sold on account of the failing health of Mr. Megibben. The sale was therefore first-class—none of the best withheld, but all passed under the auctioneer's hammer. The animals were of the best strains of blood extant, and the term royal blood might well be used. Color, too, was unexceptionable, the majority being of that deep, rich red that delights the Short-Horn breeder and others. The roans comprised the remainder of the offerings. Buyers from the West, as far as the Pacific Slope, and some from the East and Northwest, as well as the Canadas, were present—among them John Hope, representing the Bow Park Association, Windsor, Ont.; Gen. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minn.; S. E. Ward, Westport, Mo.; the Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, O.; John Burrows, Miami, Mo.; W. T. Hearne, Lee Summit, Mo.; J. V. Latourette, Skidmore, Mo.; the Hon. John S. Williams, Lexington, Ky.; M. Bernhoff, and several of the Messrs. Hamilton, the well-known breeders of Flint Creek.

The bidding was spirited throughout. The following is a list of the best animals sold. The name set in parenthesis refers to the imported cow in each case back to:

Willful, red (Wild Flower), Oxford Cross; N. P. Clark, $1,300.

Wild Eyes, Duchess 5th, red (Wild Eyes Duchess); A. L. Hamilton, Lexington, $1,100.

Wild Eyes, Duchess 4th, red; John S. Williams, $1,400.

Wild Eyes, Duchess 7th, red; Josh Barton, Williamsburg, $900.

Wild Eyes, Duchess 8th, red; George Hamilton, $855.

Cherry Constance 5th (Constance red; S. E. Ward, Missouri, $900.

Cherry Constance 8th, red; J. M. Begstaff, Kentucky, $580.

London Duchess of Fairview 3d (Miss Hudson); F. J. Barbee, Paris, $675.

Red Rose of Fairview (Rose of Sharon) red; Lee Ward, Missouri, $900.

Red Rose of Fairview 2d, red (Rose of Sharon); George Hamilton, $410.

Baroness Belle 3d, roan (Hilpa); J. L. Williams, $305.

Baroness Belle 4th (Pilpa), red; A. L. Hamilton, $1,000.

Kirklevington 18th, roan (Kirklevington); Josh Barton, $900.

Lady Bates 13th, red and white (Filbert); A. L. Hamilton, $650.

Lady Bates 14th; J. L. Bigstaff, $650.

Lady Bates 16th; J. S. Berry, Sharpsburg, $480.

Duchess of Fairview red (Alice Maud); J. F. Barbee, $800.

Duchess of Fairview 8th, red; William Stewart, Brownsville, Pa., $635.

The strains represented in this magnificent herd were nearly all members of the royal family, many being pure Bates cattle, and the prices realized were not by any means their full value. The total amount of the sale for eighty-five head was $36,000, an average of $350. Altogether it has been the best sale of the year. The cows averaged $335; the bulls, $125.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Off to St. Louis to Be Banqueted By the Sister Organization.

Last evening the members of the Chicago Commercial Club, who with representatives of the Boston and Cincinnati Commercial Clubs will enjoy the hospitality of the St. Louis Club until Sunday evening, left for the bridge city at 9 o'clock in royal style. By direction of President Blackstone, of the Chicago & Alton Road, a train was made up consisting of three of the company's most elegant palace cars, George M. Pullman's private car, and the Directors' car of the Alton Road, the latter of which was set apart for the commissary. The train was drawn up in front of the main entrance to the Canal street Union Depot, and being brightly lighted it attracted the attention of the crowds who frequented the depot. Throughout the cars were various floral designs, and each gentleman was supplied with a nosegay in the shape of a button-hole bouquet. Mr. Pullman's car was especially well provided for in a floral way, and upon each of the tables of the Directors' car was a basket of flowers. The details of the train were arranged under supervision of Messrs. H. J. McFarland, George C. Clarke, and E. M. Phelps, of the club, and nothing was forgotten that would add in any way to the comfort of the party. The train will proceed to St. Louis without stops other than are necessary for water, and the party will be properly received in that city by a committee from the Commercial Club. They will be shown the sights of the city, banqueted, and otherwise entertained until Sunday evening, when they will return to Chicago. The following-named gentlemen compose the party: W. T. Baker, Uri Balcom, A. C. Bartlett, E. W. Blatchford, J. Harley Bradley, A. A. Carpenter, John M. Clark, George C. Clarke, R. T. Crane, John Crerar, C. E. Culver, John De Koven, J. W. Doane, John B. Drake, N. K. Fairbank, Charles Fargo, Marshall Field, H. W. Fuller, W. A. Fuller, L. J. Gage, T. W. Harvey, C. M. Henderson, W. G. Hibbard, Marvin Hughitt, John J. Janes, J. Russell Jones, Edson Keith, E. G. Keith, H. W. King, H. J. McFarland, J. W. McGennis, B. S. Moulton, Murry Nelson, J. W. Oakley, E. M. Phelps, O. W. Potter, George M. Pullman, W. H. Rand, A. F. Seeberger, O. S. A. Sprague, Anson Stager, J. H. Walker, and Louis Wampold.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Chicago 10, Providence 6.

The first of the series of three exhibition games arranged between the Providence and Chicago Clubs to be played in this city occurred yesterday, and was witnessed by nearly 1,500—a very fine attendance considering the raw and chilly state of the weather and the fact that the game had no significance whatever in relation to the championship. More honest than the management of the Providence Club was in advertising the three games in Providence last week as "played in accordance with the Philadelphia compact," President Spalding advertises the three games here precisely as they are—exhibition games merely, and having no bearing on the league championship, which was settled in accordance with league rules. Square dealing is the best policy in the long run, and it does not pay to attempt to gull the public. Yesterday's game was a fine exhibition of ball-playing in all respects, and in point of strong play fully equal in interest to the best of league championship games. There was a great deal of heavy batting and brilliant fielding on both sides, and on the part of the home team some very clever base-running. The visitors presented two players not seen here before in the Providence team—Carroll in right-field, and Irwin, late of Worcester, in short-field: and Chicago had Pfeffer, late of Troy, at short, while Burns played second-base. Pfeffer is under engagement to Chicago for the balance of this season, and will very likely be found in the team next year. He is an excellent infielder, and accepted ten out of his twelve chances in fine style. In batting this year he was pretty well toward the foot of the list, his average being 234.

The game began with Providence at bat, and no runs were made until the last half of the first inning, when Chicago scored five on a muffed foul fly, wild throw, and wild pitch by Ward, a fumble by Carroll, and a passed ball, aided by singles by Dalrymple, Williamson, Anson, and Burns. In the second Providence earned a run on singles by Ward and Irwin and Carroll's double. In the third, after one out, Goldsmith earned his base, Pfeffer fouled out, Flint hit for three bases, bringing in Goldsmith; Dalrymple followed with a single (whereon Flint tallied), then stole second, and scored on Gore's single. In the fifth, after two outs, Flint put the ball under the left-field seats and made four bases; and in the seventh Burns hit for a base, stole second, went to third on a passed ball, and scored on Goldsmith's fly to Hines. Farrell opened the sixth with a long drive to the left-field-house, but was handsomely thrown out at third by Dalrymple to Williamson. Start made a single, and went to second as York was given his base on balls. On Pfeffer's fumble of Ward's hit the bases were filled. Flint made a clever throw to catch Ward off first, but Anson dropped the ball, and Start scored. A moment later Flint made another elegant throw, and Ward was caught off second by Burns. In the eighth, after two outs, Ward, Irwin, and Denny made singles, Carroll a double, and Start a triple, yielding three runs, two earned, a muffed thrown ball by Burns, and a wild throw and passed ball by Kelly (who had gone behind the bat and Flint into right field at the beginning of the inning), yielding the unearned run. A fine long throw to the plate by Pfeffer cut off a run and put out the third hand in the inning. Hines began the ninth with a single, and on Dalrymple's slow handling was enabled to reach second. He went to third on Pfeffer's fumble

LOCAL POLITICS.

Democratic Nominations in the First, Third, and Fourth Senatorial Districts.

Hunting for Candidates in the First and Fourth Congressional Districts.

Mayor Harrison Eulogizes His Friend, Mike McDonald, and Denies that He Is Owned by Him.

Forty Prohibitionists Trying to Get Up a Ticket—Gov. Cullom on the Political Situation.

First Senatorial Democrats—Sullivan for Representative—A Modest Minority.

The First Senatorial District Democratic Convention met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Wall's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets.

Tom Martin, the Tenth Ward candidate who set up a primary of his own Wednesday afternoon, sent in a contesting delegation. A committee made up of three Sullivan men from the Ninth and two from the Eleventh was appointed to settle the difficulty. The committee impartially recommended the admission of the Sullivan delegates.

William C. McClure, in the interests of the party, as he said, and for the purpose of removing all disaffection and closing up the ranks, withdrew his name as a candidate before the convention in favor of David Sullivan, the present Representative. In doing so, he made a pleasant little speech, which was received with applause. Mr. Sullivan was nominated by acclamation.

A resolution was promptly adopted, declaring it inexpedient to nominate a candidate for Senator, and providing for the nomination of only one candidate for the House. A very large man with a very red face fired in another, reciting the fact that George White was so popular with both parties that there was no need of nominating a candidate for Senator against him, but providing for the nomination of two candidates for the House. Sullivan's friends promptly jumped on the resolution by tabling it, after which the convention adjourned.

The Democratic failure to carry out the original machine idea in the First District of nominating a Senator and two Representatives was due to several causes. In the first place, it was evident that they could elect but one man, the majority in the district and George White's popularity being too great to overcome. In the next place, Mr. Sullivan, whose nomination was assured, naturally preferred to run alone rather than divide the minority's vote with a second man, whose friends would be sure to "plump" for him. Sullivan's friends had the convention all to themselves, and took care of him by nominating only one. As it is, his election is now assured. There was still another consideration, which cut no little figure in the matter. Had the convention nominated a candidate for Senator and two Representatives, George White and the Republican candidates for the House would necessarily have put forth unusually strenuous efforts. The result would have been to call out so much the larger Republican vote, not only against the Democratic Senatorial but the Democratic county ticket. Regard for the latter more than the former animated the convention, and in order, it was hoped, to keep the Republicans comparatively quiet in the First District, it was deemed "expedient" to nominate only one candidate for the House and let the Senatorship go. The indications are that the Republicans will be anything but quiet from now until the day of election.

Third Senatorial Democrats—The Machine Gets in Its Work.

The Third Senatorial District Democratic Convention met yesterday noon at the Palmer House.

Joe Mackin nominated Melvin McKee, of the Third Ward, for Senator, with the statement that he would get all the straight Democratic votes and the amusing remark that he would scoop in a good many conscientious Republicans.

Emil Bensinger nominated Ald. Appleton, who promptly declined. McKee was thereupon nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Mackin proceeded to nominate as one of the candidates for the Lower House Tom McNally, the First Ward "hammock-hotelkeeper," and indorsed him as a lifelong Democrat and "one of the best workers in the Democratic party in Chicago," which was no doubt true.

Henry F. Murphy, of the Second Ward, nominated Ike Abrams, the Sidewalk Inspector, in a fulsome speech on Abrams' Democracy and his alleged ability to catch votes.

Joe Makin remarked that he didn't know or didn't care whether Mr. Abrams was a Jew or an Irishman, or a Greek [A voice, "Call him an Israelite, please"], but he did know he was a powerful worker, and believed the convention couldn't do better than nominate him.

McNally and Abrams got all the votes on the first ballot, and were nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Mackin further indorsed Mr. McKee, and went so far as to claim that Mr. Clough was a Prohibitionist, which he isn't, while Mr. McKee thought a man should be allowed to eat and drink what he liked and wear what he pleased "as long as he conformed to civilization." The fact of the matter is that Mr. Clough thinks the same way.

Abrams thanked the boys for the honor, and intimated that his Israelitish extraction would be a big card in his favor and help swell the Democratic vote. He proposed to be elected, of course, and wanted McNally elected with him. At any rate he said so.

McNally, who had been rigged up for the occasion in a suit of shining black broadcloth in which he appeared out of his element and ill at ease, went through the "thank-you-for-the-honor" act, and said he wanted it distinctly understood that he was against prohibition.

One Koehler, a noisy and effusive patriot from the Fourth Ward, set in to talk the convention to death on the prohibition question. The boys got tired of him after a while, and broke him all up, whereupon the convention went out doors.

The Third District is one of the Republican strongholds in Cook in which the Democrats have very brashly started out to steal an extra member of the House. They have no sort of idea of electing McKee, but will simply use him in the hope of piling up the "silk-stocking" vote for their two choice candidates for the House. One of the latter, under ordinary circumstances, would be elected any way, but the hope of pulling both through will vanish when the votes begin to drop into the box, and each candidate's friends enter the race to see which can out-plump the other. The failure to nominate Mr. Crawford, the Trade and Labor candidate, has done the Democracy no good with that element. The Democratic managers, failing to capture Mr. Crawford by their jug-handled scheme referred to yesterday, have given it out that they vastly preferred two "straightouts" to a "hybrid," as they are pleased to term him. This sort of talk has only served to irritate the Trade and Labor people all the more, and if Mr. Kercheval, who is peculiarly strong with them, should be nominated by the First Ward Republicans, as is not at all unlikely, the Democrats may not only lose one man but two.

Fourth Senatorial—The Democrats Have a Squabble Also.

The Fourth Senatorial Democratic Convenand had rather a lively time at its meeting yesterday. The convention was to have been held at 10, but it was near noon before the meeting was called to order. The morning was spent in trying to harmonize the two factions from the Eighth Ward, both of whom claimed to be regular delegates. Ald. Lawler and Mike McDonald were buttonholing and counseling the turbulent spirits to keep cool, and in only one instance did the opposing delegates come to blows. The damage was trifling, however, before the parties were separated.

The convention was called to order at noon in a small room in the Owsley Block. The room was crowded to suffocation, the delegates, candidates, and spectators all being jammed together.

J. E. Van Pelt was made temporary Chairman and James O'Brien Secretary. It was stated that there was a contest in the Eighth Ward, and one of the Murray delegates—"Chump" Sullivan—tried to run the convention himself. He swore a mighty oath that justice must be done his side or somebody would get hurt. The Chair appointed as Committee on Credentials Messrs. Bailey, of the Eleventh Ward, and Sherwood and Cassell, of the Twelfth. As Sullivan was getting more excited and demonstrative in his actions, a recess was taken for half an hour to give the Committee on Credentials time to report, and also to send for some policemen in case their services were needed.

After the recess the convention reassembled in a neighboring saloon, when the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting half of the Murray and half of the Sheridan delegates. "Chump" was left out by this deal, and demanded his right to a seat. He said he would like to see the man that would attempt to down him or put him out. His friends quieted him, however, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Michael C. Clancy, a book canvasser, and J. E. Murray were nominated for Representatives. Clancy got the seven votes of the Sheridan delegation, the seven of the Twelfth, and the one vote of the Eleventh. Murray got only seven—his own delegates. Clancy was declared the nominee. The Clancy men then voted for Redmond F. Sheridan when placed in nomination, and he got fifteen votes to seven for Murray.

The Murray delegates then withdrew, saying that they had been swindled, and would run their candidate anyhow.

The convention then adjourned.

The First Congressional Democrats Hunting for a Fresh Victim.

The sorrowful members of the Democratic Committee which waited on Mr. Doane Wednesday and received his final and absolute refusal to enter the Congressional race in the First District held a mourners' meeting yesterday noon at the Palmer House, and unanimously resolved that this world was merely a vain and fleeting show. Their fond hopes had been dashed to pieces. What was more, they were unable to lay their hands on a fresh victim. Mr. Leiter, who wouldn't touch the nomination with a forty-foot pole when it was first offered him, but who subsequently relented only to find that the machine, once spurned, wouldn't touch him, could hardly be expected to bow down to the machine and ask its pardon by accepting what he had once declined, then desired, and then couldn't get. The committee looked sadly over the ground a few minutes, when several of the members suddenly discovered that they had urgent business to attend to at their stores and offices, and that it was a bad day for Congressman-making anyway. The committee therefore adjourned to try it again tomorrow noon at the same place.

If they succeed in finding a new victim before election-day, the convention which nominated Mr. Doane will be reconvened and go through the formal task of nominating his chosen successor. With the poverty of Democratic Congressional material at hand, outside of Mr. Leiter, the chances seem to be that the machine will ultimately get down before that gentleman and apologize for the somewhat cavalier way in which he was treated when he wanted the nomination, ask him to let bygones be bygones, and entreat him to make the run. About that time it is just possible that Mr. Leiter may have seen the soundness of Mr. Doane's good judgment in refusing the barren honor, and may imitate the tea-importer's example. If worst comes to worst, however, the Democrats still have a patriot in their ranks who was never known to decline anything, and who would no doubt be equal to the emergency in case he were presented with a nomination. Barrister Keogh still lives, and all hope is not lost.

North Side Democrats—Tree and Rubens—A Kick Against the State Central Committee Machine in the Sixth Senatorial.

The Democrats in the Fourth Congressional and Sixth Senatorial Districts will hold their primaries this afternoon between 5 and 7 at the same polling-places and with the same judges. The Congressional Convention will meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock at No. 45 North Clark street, and the Senatorial at the same place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Judge Tree refuses to be barred out of the Congressional race merely because certain admirers of Harry Rubens are pressing the latter to come in. Mr. Rubens has not yet exactly said he would or would not. Gen. Lieb and some of the other North Side Germans are apparently determined to get him on the track, however, and trust to his accepting a nomination in case they should be able to control the convention and give it to him. John Colvin and others insist that it must be Tree. The primaries this afternoon, under the circumstances, may not be so altogether tame and one-sided as was once expected. The "silk-stockings" know Judge Tree and they don't know Rubens. The average Democratic "worker" knows Rubens, and at the same time retains a very distinct recollection of the fact that the Judge once ran for Congress on the North Side and was very badly left. The Judge was in Europe during the greater part of the campaign then, and the workers had nothing in the shape of a candidate's "bar'l" to supply an inducement for becoming in any way enthusiastic. The changed condition of things this time may tend to reconcile the workers in a measure, and the Rubens move may come to little. Lieb and the rest evidently propose to make it interesting, however, and the indications are that they will succeed in that respect at least, if they don't in any other. Senator Adams serenely contemplates the possibility of contesting the pennant with Tree, Rubens, or anybody else the Democrats may put up. He is strong with the Americans and the Germans, has numbers of admirers even among the ranks of the late Socialistic party, on whom the Reubens crowd are figuring for support, and is confident of coming out of the contest with a handsome majority at his back, no matter who is nominated against him.

The only interest attaching to the Senatorial Convention will be its action with regard to nominating one or two candidates for the House. Austin O. Sexton, of the Eighteenth Ward, is reasonably sure of a nomination any way. The State Central Committee has fulminated a decree that the district shall put up two candidates, the Democratic vote being a little more than one-third of the entire vote in the district, although the Republican majority is 2,320. Mr. Sexton, John Colvin, Barney Weber, and a number of other prominent North Side Democrats have pointed out to the State Central Committee the impossibility of electing two Democrats, especially since the Republicans have nominated such strong men as Messrs. Cooke and Stimming, and have claimed that the true policy should be to let well enough alone. The committee has marked out the Sixth, however, as one of the districts in which the party must at least try to "steal" an extra member, and the headquarters at the Palmer House yesterday were the centre of loud, long, and earnest discussions on the subject. Mr. Sexton and his friends are still unconvinced, and the fight will be carried to the primaries and into the convention, with a prospect that it may become decidedly interesting and probably rather bitter before it is ended. The committee is bent on nominating enough candidates this time to control the Legislature, providing it can elect them, instead of following up the example of two years ago, when the Democrats would have been short of members even had they elected all their men.

The Mayor Says a Kind Word for Mike.

A lot of Democrats got together last night in the Halsted Street Opera-House, and, among other things, listened to a long harangue from Mayor Harrison. The meeting was announced as a Black affair, but Mr. Harrison made only a bare mention of the would-be Congressman and devoted the major portion of his speech to extolling the virtues of Mike McDonald and Mr. McGarigle. His Honor said that Mike was a good Democrat and a pretty good sort of fellow generally—had subscribed money for the Land League, had worked for his (Harrison's) election, and would, of course, work for McGarigle's election. Mike had won money on the defeat of Mr. Clark, and would win money on the defeat of Mr. Hanchett.

His Honor was not owned by Mike as had been charged. "Why," said the Mayor, "I sold him a piece of property the other day, and he cheated me. Wouldn't he have given me double what it was worth if he wanted to own me, as some people say he does?" The Mayor said further that a circular which had been handed him during the afternoon denouncing McGarigle as a renegade Republican and declaring that a lot of bonds signed by Mike McDonald would never be collected if McGarigle was elected Sheriff, was all a lie. McGarigle had never voted a straight Republican ticket, and had made the Chicago police force one of the best in the world. Only two murderers had escaped since McGarigle took charge of the force, and the speaker hated to see him leave it.

J. C. Black, a brother of the candidate, followed the Mayor, and next in order came the candidate himself, W. J. Hynes, Richard Prendergast, and Col. Cameron. Among the lights on the platform were Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, Ald. Cullerton, and Tom Courtney. The latter introduced the speakers.

The Forty Prohibitionists Still Laboring to Get Up a County Ticket.

About forty persons met at the Palmer House yesterday forenoon in response to a call for a mass convention of Prohibitionists to nominate a county ticket. The convention was call to order by Mr. T. E. Shandrew, who called on Elder Jutkins to lead in prayer. Mr. Shandrew said that since the last meeting the County Conventions of the two leading parties had been held. By the adoption of their platforms they had forced new duties upon the Prohibitionists. Both parties had placed themselves in hostility to prohibition. The speaker regretted that the great Republican party had so far departed from its principles as to adopt a resolution like that passed in its County Convention.

The call was read. It was for a mass convention to nominate a full county ticket and, for the sake of harmony probably, it was stated that none would be allowed to participate in the proceedings, except those who were pledged to support the ticket.

The appointment of a committee of five on resolutions and a similar committee on nominations was suggested. Messrs. E. W. Atkinson, J. C. Christian, H. F. Lee, B. M. Butler, the Rev. Mr. Jutkins, and R. W. Nelson were appointed on the Committee on Resolutions and retired. The Committee on Nominations was made up of O. H. Moe, W. F. Kellett, C. G. Hayman, E. N. Dennis, and J. H. Monroe.

Mr. C. G. Hayman reported that he had been unable to get Prohibition resolutions presented at either of the County Conventions. He believed the anti-Prohibition platform had killed the Republican party, and an alleged member of the Cook County Republican Central Committee had told him that he would not accept a nomination on the ticket if his campaign expenses were guaranteed, and he believed the ticket was doomed to defeat.

The Chairman warned the Committee on Nominations that they must report the names of men who were square-toed on the question of submitting the constitutional amendment.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

The Prohibitionist party of Cook County in convention assembled affirm the doctrine that under our form of Government all power is vested in the people, and that the people have the right and can be trusted to pronounce judgment through the medium of the ballot upon every question which concerns the public welfare.

That we earnestly and solemnly deny the right of the minority, as claimed by the platforms of the Cook County Republican and Democratic parties, to enforce the odious doctrine that the majority shall, at the dictation of such minority, abdicate the right to declare the fundamental law of the State, and denounce and condemn such a doctrine as essentially unrepublican, undemocratic, and despotic.

And believing that the sovereign people of Cook County and the State of Illinois desire to express themselves upon the question of the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, therefore we demand that our Representatives in the State Legislature submit such an amendment to the vote of the people, and in view of the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties of this county it is manifest that a vote from a temperance man or a Christian for the ticket of either party is a vote in favor of the liquor interest under party dictation. Therefore, in the interest of good government and public morals, we invite the support of all good citizens to the ticket presented by the Prohibition Home Protection party.

Leander Stone said he had been a Republican since he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, but he thought that the anti-prohibition resolution adopted by the Republican County Convention was not Republican in character.

The Chair reminded the convention that the call was only for men who were in sympathy with prohibition, and the last speaker had not declared he would vote the Prohibition ticket.

Another delegate wanted to strike out the last clause of the committee's report on the ground that it was not necessary to insult men who might desire for personal reasons to vote for some candidates on either ticket.

Wade Abbott said that since he quit whisky and the Democratic party and became converted he had found out that the only way for Prohibitionists was to run a ticket of their own. A number of delegates spoke, and, after the failure of a motion to strike out the words "temperance man or Christian," the resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported that a full list had been prepared, but the committee did not desire to present it until it was ascertained that every man would run. For this reason they asked that the convention adjourn until Saturday, by which time every nominee could be interviewed. The Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., said the ticket, so far as he was advised, was a strong one, and he favored the suggestion of the committee. It was so agreed, and the convention will meet at 10 a. m. Saturday at the First M. E. Church.

Gov. Cullom on the Situation in Cook County and the State—The Temperance Question—Republicans in Line.

Gov. Cullom arrived in the city yesterday morning, spent the day among the politicians at the Grand Pacific, and left in the evening for Joliet, where he was down for a speech last night. A TRIBUNE reporter managed to get his ear for a few minutes in the afternoon, and began by asking him what he thought about the political situation throughout the State generally.

"I have been over the State somewhat," was the Governor's reply, "and am satisfied that we are going to elect our State ticket by a good majority and carry the Legislature. There is no great amount of disaffection in the party, and our chances of success are good."

"What about the prohibition issue?"

"I think we occupy a different position on that question from that of the party in Ohio, and the Republican vote, in my judgment, will not be affected by that question in Illinois as it was in Ohio. The question isn't before the people as it was in Ohio, and it isn't so likely to affect the relative position of the parties as it did there."

"What has been the effect of the Democratic victory in Ohio as far as you have observed it?"

"The rejoicing of the Democracy over the result in Ohio has stimulated the Republicans of Illinois to greater activity and a more determined disposition to stand by their old position and vote the Republican ticket—prohibition men and anti-prohibition men who have belonged to the party heretofore. The prohibition people begin to see in this State that they have practically nothing to make by running separate tickets—that they elect nobody by it, and in some instances will defeat the men who, aside from that question, they would like to have elected, while electing on the other hand Democrats who are bitterly against their views on the prohibition question and bitterly against those political principles they have heretofore claimed. My judgment is that unless the action of the Cook County Republican Convention changes their feelings and views in relation to their political action—and I do not think it will—the great body of the Republicans of the State will vote the Republican ticket without reference to their peculiar views upon the prohibition question."

"You have been in several Congressional districts, Governor?"

"Yes, I have spoken in Cannon's, Rowell's, Payson's, and Cullen's districts, and I think there is no question about the election of each of those gentlemen, and by very decisive majorities."

"The Democracy have had a good deal to say about the Bloomington district."

"I regard it as perfectly safe. Capt. Rowell is making a very vigorous and a very creditable campaign. He is a man of energy, of integrity, and a man in whom the common people have great confidence, and he will get the votes very largely, I am satisfied, of both prohibition and anti-prohibition Republicans. Stevenson, his Democratic competitor, is making his usual campaign, I understand, stumping the district and talking taffy to all sides, avoiding all the real issues of the campaign, and making, in short, that sort of a non-committal campaign with which he is probably more familiar than any other man in the State."

"Will Harts cut into the Republican vote to any extent?"

"I don't think, from what I can hear, that he will get over 500 or perhaps 1,000 votes in the district, which isn't enough to defeat Capt. Rowell."

"Are you pretty confident about the Legislature?"

"I think we will have a majority in both Houses unless there is trouble in Cook County, which I am inclined to think will not be the case."

"Is there much talk about the Senatorship among the people where you have been?"

"Not much. There are more or less inquiries wherever I go, but I have been inclined, so far as I was concerned, to hold the whole subject in abeyance until the election is over, not desiring to make it a question, for the reason that I want every man who is nominated on the Republican ticket to be elected, without reference to his position on that question."

"You are still a candidate?" ventured the reporter.

"Well, I am looking a little in that direction."

"Do you find your prospects encouraging?"

"I am inclined to think if the Legislature is Republican, as I anticipate it will be, that I will be elected to the Senate, and I suppose the other gentlemen who are candidates hold similar opinions regarding their chances. But we will all be able to tell more about that after the election."

At Headquarters—Preliminary Organization.

While, as a matter of course, much interest is manifested by both parties in the county contest, neither side has yet settled down to real work, and the actual course of the campaign on the two sides has not been clearly mapped. The result is that it is very difficult to get at anything very reliable regarding the movements of either. The headquarters of the Democracy were formally opened yesterday morning in the building on Fifth avenue, near Adams street, and during the day the place was thronged with members of the party anxious to figure in the organization of the campaign force. Mr. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, who it is understood will direct the destinies of the party during the struggle, was on hand, and with his assistants was busy arranging matters with a view of settling down to work. The Republicans have not yet secured quarters, but they hope to have an abiding place by tomorrow morning. At noon yesterday the candidates assembled at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of deciding upon headquarters and choosing a Campaign Committee, but only preliminary action was taken. Messrs. Davis, Dunham, and Adams, the three candidates for Congress; Mr. Hanchett, candidate for Sheriff; and Messrs. Clough and Campbell, Senatorial candidates, were appointed a committee to prepare a list of names for a campaign committee; and Messrs. Lane, White, and Collins were made a committee to look up a suitable place for headquarters, both committees to report at another meeting of candidates to be held at noon today at the Pacific.

Early in the day it was stated that Mr. B. R. Miller, candidate for County Commissioner on the South Side, had written a note to the Central Committee declining the nomination tendered him by the McCormick Hall Convention. Mr. Miller assigned a press of business and an unwillingness to subject his good name to the severe ordeal through which he would pass before he had finished his term, provided he was elected, as reasons for declining the nomination. The declination was not altogether unexpected by many who knew Mr. Miller, it being stated by them that he had never given consent to the use of his name on the ticket. The vacancy caused by Mr. Miller's resignation will not be filled before Saturday, when the new Central Committee will hold its first meeting. Who will succeed to the place is not decided.

Some little stir was created about the Democratic headquarters by the report that at a meeting held in Seth Hanchett's office in the morning it had been resolved to take Louis Hutt off the ticket and place Louis Wahl in his stead. The report was credited by some, while others looked upon it only as one of the many rumors that can be caught at any turn during a campaign. The only reply which Mr. Hutt made to the inquiry of a reporter regarding the absurd rumor was a loud laugh, followed by the remark, "Why, my boy, I'm going to be the next Treasurer of Cook County."

Put On a Scandinavian.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Mr. R. B. Miller having peremptorily declined to be a candidate for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket, it seems as if a splendid opportunity offered itself to the Executive Committee to be appointed today by the Republican candidates to recover the only weakness the Republican ticket is charged with by filling the vacancy by the nomination of a substantial Scandinavian citizen for County Commissioner. There has been no Scandinavian member of the County Board for five years, and this stunch element of our population would certainly appreciate the nomination of one of their number to so important a position as that of County Commissioner. I know of no Scandinavian in the South Division hankering after political honors, but I desire to make the suggestion in the interests of the party.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Notes.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night at No. 221 West Madison street. The Campaign Committee announced that they were making preparations to carry the war into Egypt.

Mr. H. P. Thompson says that the use of his name in connection with the County Commissionership in the Republican Convention Tuesday was unauthorized. He would not have accepted if he had been nominated, but thanks his friends for the compliment.

Mr. W. C. McClure denies that he entered into a combination with Tom Martin, of the Tenth Ward, to carry the Eleventh Ward Democratic Senatorial primary Wednesday. Mr. McClure declares that he went into the contest on his own hook, and had no combination with anybody.

A large meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at Steinbrecher's Hall, 1488 Milwaukee avenue. Stirring speeches were made by Mr. Mason, nominee for State Senator, Mr. C. C. Kohlsaat, nominee for Judge of the County Court, Mr. C. E. Scharlau, W. S. Johnson, and others.

An Auxiliary Union Veteran Club for the Twelfth Ward was formed in Owsley's Hall last evening, D. S. Bolkom being elected Captain. The following Lieutenants were chosen: R. W. Wilson, O. B. Knight, F. Q. Ball, C. A. Reims, F. C. Russell, J. S. Phelps, Kirk N. Eastman, T. E. Ferrier, and T. A. Parker.

At a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club at No. 258 West Lake street last evening, Mr. A. D. Ferren presiding, a committee consisting of J. W. Sexton, J. D. Kline, Henry Deal, William Wayman, and Richard Wilson was appointed to prepare a list of nominations for officers of the club to be voted on at a meeting to be held next Thursday evening.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club held an adjourned meeting at the corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets last evening, and was addressed by A. J. Galloway, candidate for County Clerk, ex-Coroner Dietzsch, Mr. Faure, and others. The attendance was quite large, considering the notice given, and the speeches, which had the true Republican ring, were well received. Mr. Galloway was especially applauded, and if there is any party defection in that section—a German stronghold—it did not appear.

John F. Finerty has many warm friends in the city's employ, and Ald. Sheridan and his friends in the Council, it is said, threaten to make it hot for them if they don't desist in their efforts to elect the Captain to Congress. Daniel F. Gleason, Superintendent of Meters, who is Chairman of the Finerty Campaign Committee, and T. P. O'Connor, Superintendent of the Pipe Ward, have been "warned"; and Sheridan is credited with having already promised the latter position to one of his supporters. It remains to be seen if he can deliver the goods.

About 300 men assembled at Bohemian Hall last evening at the Finerty meeting. Mr. Finerty was received with cheers and proceeded to deliver an excellent speech. He said some parties opposed to him were trying to make it appear he was merely running as an Irish candidate. He was not ashamed to be an Irish candidate, but he wished the people to know he was looking to their interests regardless of nationality. He was not sure he was entirely capable of representing them, but he considered himself capable of development. Being an independent candidate, he was somewhat circumscribed in his line of argument. If he were the nominee of either great political party he would probably have to bend to their platform. Stub Sullivan here commenced to interrupt the speaker, which drew upon the rough very sarcastic remarks from the speaker and jeers from all in the room. He had heard about town that it was folly to buck against the machine, but he wanted them to know it was unsafe for a machine to come into collision with the people.

As an ounce of prevention is better, they say,
Than a pound of the best sort of cure,
Let us keep our teeth and our gums from decay,
And our mouth and our breath fresh and pure,
For a bottle of Sozodont's all we require,
To speedily realize all we desire.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Illinois Synod Settles the Question of Representation—Other Business Transacted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—The session of the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois today was opened with devotional exercises, which were continued for more than an hour. Business began with the consideration of the report presented by the committee appointed to consider the subject of representation in the future sessions of the Synod. The question to be determined was whether each church should be entitled to representation, or whether the presbyteries and churches should be allowed a certain number of delegates in proportion to their membership. The committee proposed a plan for the reorganization of the synod, recommending, first that the synod should hereafter be a delegated body, the ratio of representation to be one minister and one ruling elder for every eight ministers and for any residual fraction of that number. The committee further recommended that provision be made for the mileage and entertainment of delegates by assessments on the churches; that the delegations from each presbytery be divided into two classes, each class to be composed of an equal number of ministers and elders, and each class to serve for the term of two years; the Chairmen of the standing committees of the synod should be ex-officio members of the synod, with all the rights of members except that of voting. It was also recommended that, should this plan of reorganization be adopted, it should be submitted to their presbyteries for their approval, and that it should take effect when it had been ratified by a majority of them, the presbyteries to be requested to take action on the subject at their spring meetings, and report their decision immediately to the stated clerk of the synod. Should a majority of the presbyteries approve the scheme, the presbyteries are to be notified before the fall meeting so that delegates to the synod can be elected. In conclusion, the committee recommended an assessment of three cents a member on the churches to pay the expenses of the synod for the coming year.

It was estimated that the ratio proposed by the committee would give the synod a total membership of 120. The recommendation as to the ratio was debated at considerable length, it being the question upon which the whole subject of representation hinged. There was a wide divergence in the opinions of the speakers. Some seemed to believe that the larger the synod the greater would be the good accomplished. One speaker expressed the belief that it would cost the boards of the church $100,000 a year to reduce the membership of the synod to a small number, because so few of the ministers would receive the benefits of the sessions and derive the inspiration for church work which they ought to give. Others contended as vigorously that the selection of a smaller number especially fitted to transact the business would be beneficial, and that such a body would speak with greater force and effect to the churches. Amendments were proposed to fix the ratio of representation at one minister and one elder for every twelve ministers, which would constitute a synod of seventy-six members, and to fix the ratio at fifteen. These were both rejected, as was one to fix the ratio at ten. Those favoring a large representative body still continued the debate and renewed the contest by proposing to fix the ratio at five, which would make the membership of the synod 166. The fact that several of the presbyteries were very slimly represented at this session was pointed to as indicating that the effort to have the synod consist of a large mass meeting was apt to be a failure, there being but 160 delegates present out of 800 or 900 that out to attend. The question of expense was also considered, and this was one of the arguments used in favor of a smaller body.

Dr. Herrick Johnson thought that too much consideration had been given to the matter of a few dollars and cents. The main object to be attained was efficiency, and the purpose of these synod meetings was to promote the evangelistic work of the church. He did not believe that a body of 75 to 100 members would properly represent the evangelistic interests of the church. In his opinion, with a membership of 166 there would be an average attendance of about 100, which would be as small a body as these interests ought to be intrusted to.

Dr. Kittredge expressed regret at the fact that words should have been spoken that seemed to draw a line between the pastors of the city and those of the country churches. There should be no such feeling, because there was no difference between them. All were equally ready to perform their share of the work. The only argument he had heard was that of dollars and cents. The Third Church of Chicago did not propose to pay the expenses of the Synod of Illinois, and would not pay a single cent of tax for that purpose. If the only question was one of dollars and cents, the presbyteries could arrange for the necessary expense without a tax.

After nearly every delegate present had expressed his views a vote was finally reached, and it was decided to fix the ratio of representation at one minister and one elder for every eight ministers in every presbytery and every fraction over four.

At the afternoon session consideration of the committee report was resumed, the subject of the expenses and entertainment of delegates being first discussed. The proposition of the committee to provide for those expenses by an assessment was seriously objected to and voted down, the whole subject of expenses being referred to the presbyteries. The proposition that the delegates should serve for a term of two years also excited vigorous opposition from the old fogies, and was rejected by an emphatic vote. The proposition to make the Chairmen of the committees ex-officio members of the synod met with the same fate. The remaining sections of the report were then approved without debate, except that the recommendation for an assessment was stricken out, and the report as amended was adopted.

Yesterday afternoon there was considerable discussion regarding certain speeches delivered by students at the last commencement of Blackburn University, and the report of the committee was finally recommitted for further consideration. Today the committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod of Illinois South to attend the closing exercises of Blackburn University would report that, in the performance of the duty assigned, it was gratified to find the funds of the institution wisely administered, its students under able instructors, its Society of Religious Inquiry in a prosperous condition, its facilities of instruction greatly increased by the generous gifts of the Robertson Hall and the Taylor Museum; and would commend the institution to the confidence of all who may desire a safe place for the education of their sons and daughters. Your committee would recommend that this synod appoint a committee to attend the closing exercises of Blackburn University at its next commencement.

The synod accepted the invitation of the First Church of Alton, and will hold its next meeting at Alton.

A tedious tangle resulted from a proposition that a committe of ladies should be designated to coöperate with the Woman's Board of Home Missions in the mission work in Illinois. It required about an hour to make the members understand what was wanted; while Herrick Johnson and others occupied considerable time in protesting against the appointment of women on any committees that should have any sort of official relations to the synod. This matter was finally disposed of by instructing the standing committees to designate a committee of ladies to serve as a means of communication between the board and the various ladies' missionary organizations.

The other business transacted was not of special interest. This evening a popular meeting was held in the interest of home missions, at which addresses were made by Dr. Kittredge, of Chicago; Dr. Jenkins, of Freeport; Dr. Armstrong, and others.

SONS OF VETERANS' CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—The National Convention of the Sons of Veterans continued in session today, and will probably conclude its business this evening. The next convention will be held in New York City. The following officers were elected: Commander-in-Chief, H. T. Rawley, of Pittsburg; Lieutenant-Commander, Charles Durfee, of Decatur, Ill.; Vice-Lieutenant-Commander, W. Woodruff, of Columbus, O.; Chief of Staff, Walter E. Morris, of Pittsburg; Adjutant-General, H. W. Wilkes, of Pittsburg; Quartermaster-General, F. N. Arbogast, of Pittsburg; Inspector-General, J. B. Stanton, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Judge-Advocate-General, Charles Chenoweth, of Chicago, Ill; Chief Mustering Officer, W. H. Taylor, of Stillwater, Minn.; Chaplain-in-Chief, Will R. Byers, of Columbus, O.; Chief Ordnance Officer, Charles Dowling, of Albany, N. Y.; Surgeon, Henry Wills, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Nothing else of importance was done.

BAD PLACE TO FIGHT.

If a Man Has a "Difficulty" with a Postmaster He Is Obstructing the Mails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—A novel feature has appeared in the Higginsville Postmaster case, and was argued in the United States Court today. The grand jury yesterday returned an indictment against Edward Claypool for obstructing the mails. The facts, as heretofore published, are that at Higginsville, Mo., last August, a quarrel arose between Claypool and John W. Endley, the Postmaster there. Claypool, it is charged, on the 28th of August entered the post-office just as a pouch of mail was received, and assaulted the Postmaster, and during the mêlée, which lasted some time, the mail could not be distributed. Immediately upon returning an indictment, the defense filed a demurrer, maintaining that the mails could not be obstructed except when in motion on a railway train, wagon, or stage. The prosecution argued that the mails are in transit until delivered to the person addressed, and that the case in point comes within the meaning of the statutes. The ruling of the court is awaited with interest, as the point has never yet been passed upon.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER.................Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS.......................Manager.

TO-NIGHT
AND
To-Morrow Afternoon,
Last appearances here this season of the EMMA
THURSBY
CONCERT COMPANY, consisting of
MISS EMMA THURSBY,
MISS EMILY WINANT, Contralto,
MISS MAUD MORGAN, Harpiste,
SIG. FERRANTI, Buffo Baritone,
And the distinguished Pianiste, Mme. TERESA
CARRENO.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Musical Director.
Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1. For sale at the Box-Office.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
STORRS! STORRS! STORRS!
On Monday Evening, Oct. 23,
Emery A. Storrs, Esq., will deliver at Central Music-Hall his great lecture on "The Way I Saw Europe," under the auspices and for the benefit of the Chicago Press Club. A most brilliant and distinguished audience is already assured.
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN
For the sale of reserved seats and the exchange of tickets for the same.

EXPOSITION.
LAST WEEK
OF THE
Great Exposition
IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.
PROMENADE CONCERTS EACH EVENING by Prof. Liesegang's Orchestra, assisted by the Cornet Virtuoso, Sig. A. Liberati.
Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.............Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
A. M. PALMER'S
Union-Square Theatre Company
In Simms' great realistic Melo-Drama,
THE LIGHTS O' LONDON.
The Original Cast in Its Entirety.
ORIGINAL SCENERY, MUSIC, PROPERTIES, COSTUMES, AND EFFECTS
Making a most thoroughly complete stage-picture in all respects.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee
THE COMEDIANS,
ROBSON AND CRANE
In an extravagant and most laughable comedy in four acts called
D. A. M.
Moliere Shakspeare Ambigue Mr. STUART ROBSON
The Dramatist of the Future.
Z. Blackstone Perkins.............Mr. WM. H. CRANE
The American abroad.
Commencing SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, Dion Boucicault's FORBIDDEN FRUIT, with Mr. Robson as Cato Dove and Mr. Crane as Sergeant Buster.
Seats now ready.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE
MILN-BURLEIGH DRAMATIC CO.
TONIGHT,
HAMLET!
Mr. Miln as HAMLET. Mr. Burleigh as THE GHOST
Saturday Matinee.............HAMLET.
Saturday Eve.................MACBETH.
Next Week—The N. Y. THALIA THEATRE CO. in THE MERRY WAR, Johann Strauss' sparkling Comic Opera. Reserved seats on sale.

BASE-BALL PARK.
BASE-BALL!
PROVIDENCE vs. CHICAGO.
FRIDAY, Oct. 20, SATURDAY, Oct. 21,
AT 3:30 P. M.
TWO EXHIBITION GAMES TO CLOSE THE SEASON OF 1882.
Tickets for sale on the morning of each game at Spaldings', 108 Madison-st.; Clayton's, 163 Madison-st.; Meyer's, 123 Washington-st.

FARWELL HALL.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
The Ragan Illustrated Lectures.
Oct. 23—Ramblings in Rome. Oct. 26—Spain from the Pyrenees to Seville. Oct. 30—Southern Spain and Morocco. Nov. 2—Glimpses of Scotland.
Music by Lyon's Orchestra, 7:30.
Lecture at 8 o'clock. Course Ticket, $1.50. Single, 50 cents. Farwell Hall Box-Office.
ROUTE—Aurora, Oct. 25, Nov. 1 and 3; Joliet, Oct. 27, Nov. 6 and 8; and Evanston Oct. 21 and 28.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Last Two Nights of America's Tragedienne,
MISS MARY ANDERSON,
Supported by
MR. J. B. STUDLEY and MR. R. L. DOWNING.
This (Friday) evening, Oct. 20, Miss Anderson will appear as GALATEA, in
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
Tomorrow (Saturday) Farewell Matinee—Romeo and Juliet. Evening—Miss Anderson's last appearance—Lady of Lyons.
Next week—The Great and Only HERRMANN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE...............................Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City.
Admission one-half that of any other theatre.
ALL THIS WEEK.
M. B. LEAVITT'S ALL-STAR SPECIALTY CO.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
MONDAY, OCT. 23,
DAVENE'S COLOSSAL ALLIED ATTRACTIONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY...............Proprietor and Manager
DURING THIS WEEK,
JOHN DILLON, AS STATES-ATTORNEY.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

CASTORIA
Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

CONCLUSION OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH VOLUME.
NEW SERIAL STORY
BY
CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.
HARPER'S
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
(No. 390)
FOR NOVEMBER
CONTAINS:
Reverie,
Frontispiece, drawn by William Hamilton Gibson.
Early Quakers in England and Pennsylvania,
By Howard Pyle, apropos of the two hundredth anniversary of William Penn's landing at New Castle. With Eleven Illustrations from the author's drawings.
Pordenone,
A Poem, by W. D. Howells. Illustrated.
Across Lots,
By William Hamilton Gibson. With Thirteen Illustrations from the author's drawings.
Two Poems by Herrick,
Illustrated by E. A. Abbey.
Southern California.—II.,
By William Henry Bishop. A description of the San Joaquin Valley. With Thirteen Illustrations.
The Home of the Doones,
By Kate Hillard. A description of the South Devon Coast as associated with R. D. Blackmore's celebrated Romance, "Lorna Doone." Illustrated.
The Bride's Toilette,
A Poem, by Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. Illustrated.
Autumn Sketches,
October reminiscences of Manchester-by-the-Sea (Massachusetts), by Alice G. Howe. Illustrated.
The Vertical Railway,
By W. Sloane Kennedy. Illustrated.
For the Major,
A new Serial Novel by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of "Anne." Illustrated.
Shandon Bells,
A Novel, by William Black. Illustrated.
Virginia in the Colonial Period,
A Social and Political study, by John Fiske.
The Problem of Living in New York,
By Junius Henri Browne.
Short Stories:
THE DOCTOR'S HOUSE, by Lizzie W. Champney.
HOW ALUMINIUM WON THE GRAND PRIX, by William B. Greene.
Poems
By Will Carleton, James Burke, Harrison Robertson, Juliet C. Marsh, and Horatio Nelson Powers.
Editor's Easy Chair.
The Plea of Reactionists.—Mrs. Kemble and Mrs. Langtry.—English Criticism of America.—The Illumination of Wealth.
Editor's Literary Record.
Editor's Historical Record.
Editor's Drawer.
Bits from Burlington (R. J. Burdette).—Candor (H. C. Bunner).—Revised Anecdotes (G. T. Lanigan).—To Miss M. E. A. Ferguson (H. C. Bunner).—Anecdotes.—True Honors (Bessie Chandler).

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PEARLINE
THE BEST THING KNOWN
FOR
Washing and Bleaching
In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.
SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. [illegible]

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151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60.
Little Detective, $3. Send for Price List.

FRUIT.
[illegible]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The collections from dutiable goods yesterday were $11,540.

D. M. Osborne, the Mayor of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Grand Pacific.

William H. Lippincott, the Philadelphia publisher, is at the Palmer.

The Sub-Treasury took in $36,000 in silver yesterday, paid out $4,000 in silver and $15,000 in gold.

W. B. Jerome, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, Santa Fé, N. M., is at the Leland.

Internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $43,746, of which $32,579 was for tax on distilled spirits.

A. W. Hall, the Collector of Customs at Milwaukee, was a caller upon Collector Spalding yesterday.

Attorney A. J. Clark, of St. Thomas, Ont., and Deputy Registrar of Elgin County, is visiting friends in this city.

Justice Prindiville yesterday held Peter Dahlden to the Criminal Court in $200 bail for selling liquor to minors.

C. J. Bush, New York; George W. Chapman, Newark, N. J.; George E. Parker, Boston, and H. G. Thresher, Providence, R. I., are at the Tremont.

Ex-Judge O. A. Lochrane, Georgia; State-Treasurer Ed. Rutz, Springfield; Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are at the Grand Pacific.

The thirty-third annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Illinois will be held at the Masonic Temple on Monroe street, Thursday, the 26th inst.

The pupils of Miss Sedgwick are invited to attend her art reception this afternoon from 2 until 5 at the rooms of the Illinois Club on Ashland avenue. All former pupils are cordially invited.

Benjamin Simkins, the machinist found dead in his shop at 48 Huron, was found by a Coroner's jury yesterday to have died from congestion of the brain and lungs, the result of alcoholism and a diseased heart.

Prof. H. H. Ragan, Iowa; Judge R. L. Dulaney, Marshall, Ia.; Judge and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Platteville; the Rev. D. L. Waldemar, Australia; Prof. Alex. Agassiz and Prof. E. D. Leavitt Jr., Cambridge, Mass., are at the Grand Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 48 degrees; 9 a. m., 51; 10 a. m., 54; 11 a. m., 55; 12 m., 55; 1 p. m., 56; 2 p. m., 56; 6 p. m., 55; 8 p. m. 53. Barometer, 8a. m., 29.78; 8 p. m., 29.80.

J. W. Griswold and H. Burdan, Troy, N. Y.; Charles L. Cole, General Freight Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburg; J. Q. A. Bean, Boston; Churchill Edwards, Halifax, England; John Hill, London, England; and Joseph Malbonef, Montreal, are at the Palmer.

The sale of seats for the lecture of Emery A. Storrs, under the auspices of the Chicago Press Club, began yesterday morning. Nearly 1,000 tickets have already been sold by members of the club to their friends. They are exchangeable, without extra charge, at the box-office at the hall.

Congressman George C. Hazelton, of the Madison district, was at the Palmer yesterday. He thinks that he can be elected, even though Keyes does run, and that he was fairly nominated, and that he would be going back on the men who nominated and supported him if he withdrew.

Philip W. Dwyer, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. B. Blakeman, New York; Thomas H. Lyon, Ludington, Mich.; Maj. J. H. Smith, U. S. A.; James Barker, Auditor and General Passenger Agent Wisconsin Central Railway, Milwaukee; and Gilbert Heron, Glasgow, Scotland, are at the Sherman.

The annual election of officers of the Ladies Social of the People's Church took place at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the social yesterday afternoon, resulting in the election of Mrs. Kimball as President, Mrs. Pitts as Vice-President, Mrs. Rutter as Secretary, and Mrs. Hickox as Treasurer.

The Ancient Companions' Domestic Clubs of St. Paul, Freeport, Kalamazoo, and Chicago went to Pullman yesterday morning and spent the day in looking over that city. Most of the visitors went home last night, and the others will go today. The reunion, which is the first of the order, was a great success.

Last evening the members of St. Bernard Drill Corps, Knights Templar, marched in a body to the residence of the Past Eminent Commander, J. D. M. Carr, No. 447 Washington boulevard, and left their cards and an elegant bouquet of choice cut flowers. Dr. Carr has been very sick for a long time, and is now in a fair way toward recovery.

Michael Burke, who was in the tolls not long ago for driving off with another man's horse and buggy, was found by one of Pinkerton's men early yesterday morning panting under the weight of a big bundle of clothing—a fine overcoat, two pairs of pantaloons, a coat and vest, and a lot of underwear. Burke could not "explain," and was taken to the armory with his bundle.

The body of a man supposed to be Denis McLaughlin, of Lockport, who came to this city three weeks ago and had been missing since, was found in the river near Clark street bridge at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was taken to the morgue and the Coroner notified. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is supposed that he fell in accidentally while under the influence of liquor.

The other day while the Assistant State's-Attorney was examing jurors in the case of a man indicted for selling intoxicating liquor to a drunkard, knowing him to be such, fifteen swore that they would not obey the law in convicting a saloonkeeper indicted under the above circumstances. A little investigation showed that a majority of them resorted to this declaration as a subterfuge to avoid jury duty.

Operator Hall, of the United States service for this department, warns the public that a new counterfeit silver dollar, dated 1881, has made its appearance. It is made of silver, 900 fine, but is deficient in weight, weighing but 374 grains, when it should weigh 412. It has a fine metallic ring, and is without doubt one of the most dangerous counterfeit coins in existence. It requires an exquisit sense of weight in handling to detect the fraud.

Edward Garrett, who, several weeks ago, shot his wife in a house on Adams street, near Halsted, where she was working for a Mr. Felordeau, and then fired a bullet into his own head, did not die as was anticipated, but will appear before Justice Walsh today to answer to the charge of assault with intent to kill. Mrs. Garrett was not seriously injured, but her husband was shot from side by Felordeau in addition to the wound inflicted by himself. Jealousy caused the trouble.

Philip N. Dwyer, the man who looks after Uncle Sam's furniture from the Washington end of the line, was at the Government Building yesterday. He is looking over the chairs, lounges, desks, etc., and he finds them all in good condition. Mr. Dwyer is the man who designs those awful straight-backed chairs, and there is talk of the organization of a vigilance committee of Government employes to look after him. He will remain in town only a few days.

Another warrant was sworn out before Justice Brayton yesterday for the arrest of Dave Bertram, the horse shark. He sold John Kerns, of 107 Stewart avenue, a wrecked animal for $75, giving a written statement to the effect that he would take the horse back if the purchaser was not satisfied with it. Kerns was not satisfied, and Bertram took the horse back as per agreement. "Now give me my $75," said Kerns. "O no," answered Bertram; "there was nothing said about returning the money in the agreement I signed." He is charged with obtaining money by false pretenses.

The wedding of Miss Edith Smith and David S. Morse took place last evening at the residence of the bride's uncle, J. L. Hall, No. 595 West Monroe street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. H. Peeke. A reception followed, at which a large number of the friends of the bride and groom offered their congratulations. The presents were numerous, some of them being quite valuable. After a short tour the newly-married couple will return to the city and reside at No. 267 Hermitage avenue. Mrs. Morse will be at home to friends every Wednesday in November.

The Superintendent of the railway-mail service of the Sixth Division, Capt. James E. White, continues to extend the facilities of his department to keep up with the demands of the West. Owing to the changes in the manner of running trains on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, between Central City and South Auburn, two railway post-office routes have been created there, one between Nebraska City and Central City and the other between Nebraska City and Tecumseh, the service to the latter point having been extended from South Auburn. The last order of the Superintendent of the Sixth Division says that the railway postal clerks upon the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, heretofore running between Wilton Junction and Council Bluffs, shall, until further notice, run between West Liberty and Council Bluffs. Railway post-office service has just been established on the branches of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway between Huron and Columbia, Dak.

The post-mortem examination made yesterday in the case of Minnie Darenge, the young woman who died at No. 3540 South Halsted street from the effects of an abortion, only confirmed the statement of Dr. Berry as to the cause of death. The woman had been pregnant about three months, and was relieved by a surgical operation. As to who performed it there is as yet no knowledge. The Coroner continued the case to Oct. 28 to give the police a chance to investigate further. The deceased bore a character not the best in the world, and possibly did not know positively herself who the author of her trouble was.

A girl named Laura Lenbric, who gave her age as only 12 years, appeared at Officer Gibbons' residence, 294 North Branch street, about 7 o'clock Wednesday night and unfolded a harrowing tale. She said her home was at No. 143 Webster avenue, and that about 6 o'clock, when she went on the prairie near home for a stroll, she was suddenly seized by a strange man, who, after slapping a plaster across her mouth, dragged her off toward the Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks. At the North avenue bridge she was rescued by a stranger man, who, the last she saw of him, was chasing the kidnaper across the prairie, the latter taking the plaster with him. Laura was sent home.

Noticing that there was a commotion yesterday in the offices of the Chicago Belt Line and East Chicago Companies in Ashland Block, a TRIBUNE reporter investigated the matter and found that the offices were passing into the hands of other tenants and the furniture was for sale at quite reasonable prices. A further investigation of the subject brought to light the fact that the Belt-Line project is not to be permanently dropped, as the company has now secured twenty-five miles of right of way. Nothing, however, will be done at present, and nothing more will, in all probability, be done by this syndicate with East Chicago. Further than the fact that a number of interesting lawsuits will probably grow out of the matter nothing can be said at present as to the future of the East Chicago scheme.

Ed Collins and Al Brown, the two men whose capture was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, were brought before Justice Wallace yesterday to answer to the charge of burglarizing W. H. Hart's place at No. 3126 Butterfield street, and stealing a lot of miscellaneous goods. The evidence was straight against them, but when it came to the defense Collins thought he would get out of the scrape by swearing that Brown had done the job all by himself and finally dragged him into the affair afterwards. This aroused Brown's ire, and he gave the whole scheme away, telling just exactly how and in what manner the burglary was committed and what share each took in it. Justice Wallace said there was no "honor among thieves," and held both to the Criminal Court in $700 each.

A man whose name could not at first be ascertained but who subsequently said that he was Edward Williams, and that his home is on May street, near Twentieth, was found lying on the sidewalk near the corner of Centre avenue and Nineteenth street with a cut four inches long on the crown of his head. He was insensible, and, while he smelled somewhat of liquor, his stupor or insensibility seemed to be too great to be the result simply of drink. At the County Hospital, where he was taken by the Twelfth street patrol, his injuries were at first pronounced not serious, but it was afterwards ascertained that his skull had been fractured at its base. He may recover, but the surgeons are not certain. Owing to his condition, nothing definite could be learned of the manner in which he received his injuries. He may recover enough today to be able to tell.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

The second annual reunion and banquet of the Northwestern Association of Alumni Members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon took place last evening at the Sherman. Previous to going to the dining-room, the association met and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Julius S. Grinnell; Vice-President, William W. Wight, Milwaukee; Secretary, J. K. Wilson; Treasurer, H. W. Booth; Executive Committee, George Cass, Henry Bausher, F. A. Woodbury, W. P. Denuinger, and the Secretary.

The dinner was a very elaborate affair, gotten up in an elegant style. There were about sixty gentlemen present. After the meal had been disposed of, Gen. H. H. Thomas delivered the address of welcome. The following toasts were proposed and responded to: "The Fraternity," Edwards Fay; "Our Alumni Association," George P. Englehard; "My Initiation," John Johnston Jr.; "The Delta in Professional Life," W. W. Wight; "The Delta in Public Life," the Rev. W. H. Burns; "The Delta in Politics," J. B. Mann; "The Anatomical Delta," Dr. E. H. Pratt; "Our Southern Brethren in D. K. E.," E. B. McClanahan; "Bachelors and Benedicts," George E. Plumbe.

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A SO-CALLED CO-OPERATIVE SHOE-STORE

is at No. 4 North Clark street, and thither the reporter bent his footsteps, expecting to find a hive of busy workmen laboring with a prospect of a share in the profits. He found nothing of the kind. The reporter was welcomed by the manager, an intelligent young man who has had actual experience in co-operation.

"We are not a co-operative society," he said, "but are regularly organized under a charter from the secretary of state. We carry on a regular business, and divide the profits. It is nothing more than a stock company."

"How do pay your men?"

"We pay regular wages and then to stimulate them give in addition a percentage on the work done. The men make $12, $15, and $18 per week. A man whose regular wages are $15.50 will by the percentage make $1.50 additional, and thus gets $17 per week. The $15 man makes $3 on the average, and so makes a total of $18."

"But your men have no interest in the profits?"

"None at all. We hire them just like any other establishment. We employ only union men, and for that reason have a large number of patrons who are members of the unions. We have women working at fitting who earn $10 per week, and yet we have the greatest trouble in securing help. The women do not seem to understand how much they can earn in this work, and we have girls learning the trade all the time."

"Have you tried co-operation?"

"I have indeed. In Philadelphia I had a shop where there were fifteen men. I offered to turn over the shop to them, retaining a salary of $25 per week for my services as manager. They accepted the offer. In less than a month each man wanted to be boss, and I had to take the store back again. The co-operative system has been tried in Philadelphia, and has been to some degree successful, but it will never do among shoemakers. They are a restless lot, and are continually changing from place to place. The co-operative plan seems easy, but it is really very hard work and hard to divide the profits and apportion the profits. There are too many partners, and all sooner or later want to assume control. We have given percentages on work simply to stimulate our men, but the percentages are paid whether the goods are sold or not, and are simply extra inducements for extra work. We have gotten along well, and sell goods cheaper than the regular houses, but it is chiefly from cheap rent, the use of kerosene instead of gas, the habit of doing all our work ourselves, and the support of union men who know that we run a union establishment. I do not know of any strictly co-operative establishment in the city."

The reporter also called at an establishment known as

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE-WORKERS' ASSOCIATION,

which was formerly at No. 41 North Union street, but was there burned out, and is now fitting up shop at No. 211 Desplaines street. Mr. H. W. Rulau, the President, was seen and questioned.

"We are a regular incorporated company," he said, "and do business under a charter. We have about 150 shareholders. Many of them work in the establishment, but the profits are divided according to the holding of stock, and not according to the work performed. The shareholders who are at work are paid regular wages, independent of how much stock they hold. It is simply a stock company where the shares are held exclusively by men who are themselves furniture-workers."

"Have you tried co-operation?"

"We have not actually tried it, because it would not work in this business. It would be impossible to figure out the profits on each piece of work, and it would be just as hard to divide the work properly. It may be possible to run co-operative stores, where it is merely a question of buying and selling, but in manufacturing it is simply impossible."

OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Franklin Printing Company, in Arcade court, has always been supposed to be a co-operative institution, and the reporter called there to make inquiries about its workings. Mr. Desmond introduced himself as the proprietor, and said he was one of two managers in the establishment. They hired their men and paid them regular wages, giving no percentage for extra work. Before he came there, he said, the co-operative plan had been tried, but it did not work, as it was impossible to apportion the profits among the men. He said that they were getting along well as the place was run now, but did not believe that co-operative scheme could be made to work among the printers.

It was stated that there was a co-operative grocery-store running somewhere on Blue Island avenue, but the reporter was informed that it had collapsed, as it did not pay. There is some talk of establishing a grocery-store on a larger scale, but the plans have not been matured yet, and no steps have been taken toward organization.

Some time ago a number of saloonkeepers on the South Side undertook to form a co-operative brewery, and organized what was known as the Union Brewing Company. It was not a success, and met the fate of all the strictly co-operative institutions which have been started in Chicago. Recently it passed into the hands of the heirs of the estate of Patrick O'Neill, as the saloonkeepers interested in it could not agree upon any form of management, and were all dissatisfied.

The Knights of Labor bakery, situated at the corner of Morgan and Polk streets, is another so-called co-operative establishment, but it is in reality controlled by a stock company, and shares are owned by members of various trades-unions. The men employed are paid regular wages, and the stockholders meet periodically to transact the business of the concern.

The editor of the *Progressive Age*, one of the organs of the Knights of Labor, informed the reporter that there were no real co-operative institutions in the city. What were called co-operative institutions were run by stock companies, and shares were owned by the members of the various trades-unions, the shareholders meeting at stated intervals to transact the business. Co-operation had not been successful here, he said, as there were too many factories, and the stock-company scheme was the only one like it that could be operated successfully. A co-operative tannery was talked of, and would probably be established soon.

MRS. SCOVILLE.

THE TRIAL FOR INSANITY BEGUN.

The case of Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, whose husband, George Scoville, recently filed a petition in the County Court to the effect that she was insane, and should be sent to an asylum, came up yesterday afternoon before Judge Loomis. The court-room was crowded by curiosity seekers, many ladies being present and taking a lively interest in the proceedings. Mrs. Scoville appeared in court with her little daughter, and seated herself at the table with her attorney, Mr. C. L. Blanchard. Across the table was her husband, who conducted his own case; his daughter and her husband, W. H. Harper, whom she married recently, and who must not be confounded with W. H. Harper of the Fourth Ward. Altogether it was a nice family party.

County-Attorney Bliss appeared before the court and said he understood that it was proposed to put Mrs. Scoville onto the county as a pauper if she was proven insane. If such was the case he wanted to do all he could to prove her sane, and save the county any expense. He also understood that the county would have to pay the costs of the case, Mr. Scoville having made affidavit that he was unable to pay the $6 costs required in advance. This he protested against.

Mr. Scoville said he had carefully looked over the statutes, and did not see Bliss' name there. He had followed the statutes in filing the petition and thought that was all that was necessary. If it was Mr. Bliss' duty as County-Attorney to prove an insane person sane to save money for the county, that was a queer state of affairs. If Mrs. Scoville was found insane she would be placed in the best asylum in the State by him.

This suited Bliss, and the case was allowed to proceed. After some tedious examination the following jurors were chosen: Charles G. Miller, M. S. Hovey, Jefferson Farmer, C. R. Capron, John Jennings, and Dr. R. P. Reynolds, foreman.

Mr. Scoville made an elaborate address to the jury, telling them what he should prove in support of his wife's insanity. If was very distasteful to him to try the case, and he had retained Mr. Robert Hervey to conduct it, but, as that gentleman was engaged elsewhere, he would go on. He expected Mr. Hervey to be on hand this morning. He traced Mrs. Scoville's ancestors back to 1750, and said he would prove insanity existed in every branch of the family. Her brother's trouble and execution had affected her mind, and he would prove this. The investigation of the case was conducted in a spirit of persecution, but he thought it would be better for his wife if she were in an asylum.

Mr. Blanchard gave Scoville a vigorous scoring, saying that he had been cruel and brutal in his treatment of his poor wife. Harper, the son-in-law, interrupted him occasionally with, "D—d lie," "You can't show it," and other choice remarks.

Court adjourned at 5 o'clock, and the taking of testimony will be begun this morning.

DRESSED BEEF.

SAM ALLERTON GOING INTO THE BUSINESS, SHIPPING FROM EAST ST. LOUIS.

So great a stir has been caused by the dressed-beef business that even St. Louis is about to fall into line behind Chicago and take a hand in the business with "millions in it."

It is proper to state, however, that this unexpected action is due to the enterprise and energy of a Chicago firm—Samuel Allerton & Co.—who have now completed their arrangements for the killing of cattle at the East St. Louis Stock-Yards, and the shipment of dressed beef from that point direct to Boston and other points in New England via the Wabash system, the New York Central, and the Boston & Albany Railroads.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Allerton last evening, and, after stating the nature of his errand, was furnished with the following important facts: "The shipment of refrigerator beef to the East is the absorbing topic of the day with packers, and we are convinced that there is money in the scheme. We have decided to go into the business on a large scale, and have leased the buildings of the East St. Louis Canning Company, and will begin to kill cattle Monday. The canning company has a capacity for slaughtering 1,000 cattle a day and for 'chilling' 3,000 cattle daily. There is fully half a million dollars invested in the enterprise, and we shall put on our own line of refrigerator cars just as soon as they can be built. We shall use about 500 cars, which are of the pattern known as the 'American Refrigerators,' and are of the same pattern as the new cars now in use over the Pennsylvania Company's line. We consider these to be the best in use; their performance is very satisfactory, and among other advantages they carry the ice all in one end and can be loaded on the return trip with other merchandise."

"What cars will you use, Mr. Allerton, until your line is completed?"

"We shall use the style of car now in vogue. We have been experimenting for a month or two, and we think now that we have the finest cooling apparatus in the country. We can 'chill' our meat for just exactly what it costs to handle the ice."

"What kind of meat will you ship?"

"Our principal shipments will all be of an excellent quality and put up in the best possible shape. We shall, however, also ship all grades of beef, and we claim, with our system of packing and our cars, that we can do better work than the Chicago shippers."

"How about the quality of meat in general shipped by refrigerator-cars?"

"Well, it is not the very best, and we don't pretend that it is. We ship a good quality of meat in the refrigerators; but the best cattle are sent on the hoof to the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia markets. No really first-class meat is shipped by refrigerators; it is a good quality and nothing more. We shall ship a grade of meat fully equal to any dressed beef sent East; but as for pretending that it is the best in the market, it is all talk."

"Why do you propose to kill your cattle at East St. Louis rather than here?"

"In the first place, I am a large stockholder in the East St. Louis Stock-Yards, and, in the second place, we can kill our beef just about as cheaply there as we can here, and there is only about five cents per 100 weight difference in the freight charges."

"Will the railroads continue to let you dressed-beef men enjoy the great advantage which you now have over the live-stock shippers?"

"I am free to confess that I do not think they will for any great length of time. You see, a man can get about twice as much net weight of beef into one of the refrigerator-cars as he can into an ordinary live-stock car, the cattle being on the hoof in the latter case. Now the railroads get no more for hauling a car of dressed beef than they do for handling a car of live stock. Do you think they will let this go on for any length of time? Not much. They have been watching this dressed-meat business pretty carefully, I can tell you, and it will not be long before they are as arbitrary on their rates on dressed beef as they are on other classes of freight."

"What facilities will you have in Boston and the other New England points?"

"We shall own the refrigerator-houses and have all the improved conveniences for handling our meat."

"What reception do you expect in the East?"

RRIAGE LICENSES.

ma, Chicago..... 25
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, Boston, Chicago..... 40
, Baldowsky, Chicago..... 27
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Heinrich, Chicago..... 25
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, Paddock, Aspen, Colo..... 38
, Darrow, Englewood..... 36
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Wolf, Chicago..... 36
oda, Roseland..... 32
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Morris, Chicago..... 44
olf, Chicago..... 37
merling, Chicago..... 34
ebenstedt, Chicago..... 31
on, Chicago..... 24
Plessis, Chicago..... 27
Most, Chicago..... 31
Hunker, Sterling, Ill..... 24
Teidley..... 33

MARRIAGES.

RRIED—At the residence of the bride's father, Walnut-st., Oak Park, Ill., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. M. Ball and Miss Mamie E. Pierce.

DEATHS.

on the 25th inst., at 2 a. m., K. L. Groot, in his 21st year. Funeral at 2 p. m., from residence, 336 West Huron-st. Services at 1 p. m.

ON—Very suddenly, while on a visit to Mrs. C. Ziegfeld, Ill., fa ther of Dr. F. Ziegfeld.

ER—Hermina, daughter of August and Wilhelmina Koerner, of 124 West Lake-st., Oct. 18, aged 20 months.

Funeral from residence, 2317 Indiana-av., Friday, Oct. 21, at 1 p. m.

AY—Thursday, the 19th inst., Mame M., daughter of J. G. and Mary McMurtry, aged 18 years and 8 months. Residence 2544 Prairie-av. Private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Seventh Ward Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward at this evening. Good speakers will address the meeting.

NEW REPUBLICAN COUNTY Committee will meet Saturday, Oct. 21, at 2 p. m., at the Grand Pacific Hotel for organization.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TING OF THOSE INTERESTED held in the Synagogue on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose joining an orthodox Hebrew school. All Rabbi A. G. Lesser will lecture.

GEORGE J. HOLYOAKE, AUTHOR of "History of Co-operation in England," will address the people of Chicago at Haverly's Monday evening at the request of St. Society. Subject: "Co-operation a New Industry and Morality." Further notice will this is the only public lecture Mr. Holyoake is to give in Chicago.

IRST PARTY OF THE SEASON Englewood Parochial Club will be given evening at Tillotson Hall. Freiberger's ill furnish the music.

OON MEETING IN THE Y. M. C. A. lecture-room will be held by Maj. D. W. ay.

FIFTH OF RAGAN'S ILLUSTRATED lectures. "Ramblings in Rome," will be arwell Hall on Monday evening next. ox-office, 148 Madison-st.

ART CLASSES UNDER THE E of MISS SEDGWICK will have a reunion afternoon from 2 till 5 at the Illinois Club who have been members are cordially in-

G MEN WITH LONG EXPERIin Eastern business houses are daily applyY. M. C. A. for positions. Employers are se the bureau, 241 Dearborn-st., through ocure any help they may desire.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

RKISH RUGS

DAY, 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.,
AT
09 Wabash-av.
SUPERB COLLECTION
TURKISH,
RSIAN, DACHISTAN,
AND AFGHANISTAN
mbroideries, Hangings, &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

EGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
TOMORROW.
ense Stock New and Second-hand
niture, Carpets, &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

UGHTER SALE
BOOKS!
Saturday's Sale, 12 o'clock,
A Choice Selection
d and Miscellaneous Books.
IBLES, ETC., ETC.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ACANSON BROS., Auctioneers.
SALE OF THE
rial Hotel Building,
nting Penna. Avenue,
th 13th and 14th streets, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1882, at 10 a. m., I will sell in front of the premises all Square 254, fronting 70 feet by depth of 150 feet, with the 4-foot alley, improved by that large and building known as the IMPERIAL HOTEL, 90 Rooms, also Parlors, Sitting, Reading, Billiard Rooms, being in the immediate vicinity of the Presidents House, State, War, Navy ury Departments, Riggs, Willard's, and tels, facing Penna. Avenue and Public of the finest opportunities offered here ment or for a live business man to make a This property is suitable for any purpose, to being the best in Washington.
One-third cash, balance in 5, 10, and 15 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, be secured by deed of trust on premises o-thirds of purchase money can remain 10 per cent interest per annum, payable semi- all cash, at option of purchaser. A de- 00 at time of sale.
J. T. STEVENS,
Attorney for owner.

MPORTED
Hyacinths,
Tulips,
ULBS Crocuses,
ther sorts for Fall Planting. Largest nt ever shown in Chicago.
ed Catalogue free. Send for it.
am Sibley & Co.,
SEEDSMEN,
0-208 Randolph St.,

ndy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

rkish
Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. DR. G. C. SMITH, Grand Pacific Hotel.

L
Good-looking Paper..... 7c
Handsome Wall Paper..... 10c
ER Elegant Gilt Paper..... 25c
Splendid Embossed Paper.. 37c
MARTIN'S... 265 STATE-ST.

TS
85c to $2.50.
Fall Style SILK HATS... $1 to $2.50
LESTER, 10 N. Clark-st.

A WILD WOMAN.

A Tale from North Carolina Like the Stories Told in the Great Forests of the Old Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 19.—For months past there have been rumors of a terrible apparition, which has terrorized all the women and children in Clear Creek Township. The women say that for two weeks they have been subject to terrifying visits in the absence of their husbands from a creature like a shiny, black negress with long hair and gleaming eyes. She asks in hardly distinguishable gibberish for a baby to eat, and makes efforts to get hold of the children. The men, getting tired of the fears of their wives, determined to try and catch the creature, and for the last week crowds of farmers have been daily and nightly chasing her without success.

The first effort to catch her was made a week ago by John Roberts, a blacksmith.

THE WILD CREATURE

had appeared several times at a fire which it was the habit of Carey Moore (colored) of the neighborhood to light after dark in the yard of his house for the preparation of his meals. Roberts was put to watch for her, and she appeared even before the flames were well kindled. She presented such a wild look in the half-light, and asked for food in such a wild fashion, that Roberts was demoralized. He recovered, however, made an outcry, and attempted to seize the woman, but she slipped through his hands, and disappeared in the dark shadows of the woods.

Tuesday morning Maj. Stephen Cowell caught sight of the creature, and chased her across an open field. He was badly hurt in his efforts to keep up with her, and reported that she outran a buck, and

CLEARED FOUR CORN-ROWS AT A LEAP.

That same night she was again enticed from the woods by the kindling of a fire, and was chased by thirty men without success. Capt. Marsh Allen later in the day met her in the neighborhood with her face torn and bleeding, and a long bloody knife in her hand. The creature was naked and so unearthly and terrible-looking to him that he says he is not sure it is a human being. Her hair reached almost to her feet, but was kinky like that of the African.

IT IS NOT MERE FRIGHT

which has caused the country people to organize in their attempts to catch the creature, which has been living in the forest and swamp fastnesses for a year or more. Some months ago it is reported an infant was spirited away from its parents' yard while they were in the corn-field, and was never heard from, and the disappearance was from that section of the country in which the wild woman has been seen, and mothers white and black are in terror for fear their little ones may also become food for the cannibal negress. Yesterday the farmers, some mounted and others on foot, assembled for the purpose of

SURROUNDING A SWAMP

in which the creature is known to be hid. There are 400 men ready for the chase. At first it was attempted to run her down with bloodhounds, but they refused to chase her, which deepened the superstitious feeling with which the men as well as the women of the community began to regard her. The men made the attempt to catch her, but without success. The excitement among the negroes and simple county folks is intense. By the more intelligent farmers from that section the theory is advanced that the creature is some half-witted woman who has been so long hunted down that she lives in terror of all human beings, and therefore lives like an animal in the forests, her necessities having forced her to eat anything she can get, including even human flesh.

THE QUAKERS QUAKING.

A Remarkable Series of Explosions in Philadelphia—Sewer Gas and Benzine.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—A series of explosions today caused a panic in Twentieth street. An explosion of gas in a defective main blew out the iron-grating over the sewer at Twentieth and Ogden streets, and threw it 100 feet into the air, also tearing out the earth and stones around. A minute later, a similar explosion followed one square away, at Twentieth and Poplar streets. A third explosion followed at Twentieth and Parrish streets, and a fourth at Twentieth and Brown streets. Flames then burst from the sewer, throwing a volume of fire into the street. Houses were shaken within a radius of several squares. There was tremendous excitement. No one was hurt.

About half-past 11, while Mrs. Tapham, at 4742 Paul street, Frankford, was cleaning furniture with benzine, a three-gallon can of that liquid caught fire and a terrific explosion occurred. The entire front and side walls of the building, a three-story brick structure, were blown out, and the front of the house at No. 4744 was partly demolished. Mrs. Heff was seriously burned.

PENNSYLVANIA SYNOD.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—The Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania met this afternoon in Market Square Church. Four hundred and thirty ministers and elders were present, also several foreign missionaries. The Rev. H. C. Butler, of Clearfield, preached the Moderator's sermon.

Avoid fever, ague, and biliousness by taking Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic. Colden's; no other. Of druggists.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
EXPOSITION BUILDING—Just south of Main Entrance.
38 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
25 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
1392 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G.Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
12 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
6 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
8 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Drueh, Druggist.
60 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
1 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kinsley & Co., Druggists.
12 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
246 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
171 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
35 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
151 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John M. Smith, Druggist.
42 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—H. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
129 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Block, Druggists.
345 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Oliphant—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
45 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
RYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A YOUNG, FAT, WHITE COW with short horns turned inwardly. Monday evening, Oct. 16, about 6 o'clock; a liberal reward will be paid to the finder. AUGUST GOETZE, Washington Heights, Ill.

LOST — WEDNESDAY EVENING — Knights Templar cross. Liberal reward if returned to OTTO H. MATZ, Room 14, 78 and 80 La Salle-st.

LOST — BROWN COW, SPOTTED white, one horn shorter than other; owner will pay a suitable reward for her return to 248 Indiana-av.

THE MOONEY & BOLAND DETECTIVE Agency of 92 Broadway, New York, has elegant offices for its Chicago branch at 151 and 153 Monroe-st. Success unparalleled. Reputation worldwide.

TAKEN UP—A DARK BAY HORSE, brown, top side-bar buggy made by Columbus Buggy Company; also horse blanket. 249 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MEMBERSHIP TICKET on the Board of Trade and Call Board. Address H 41, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 41.
IMPROVED.
Elegant house, 2317 Indiana-av.; living rooms on main floor; everything modern; cellar cemented; furnace, gas-fixtures; good barn; lot 54x125; rare chance to secure a elegant home.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., two 2-story bricks, each 23x52; living rooms main floor; brick barns; all modern improvements; bargains.
Forest-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement brick; all modern improvements; three rooms each; $4,250.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., east front, 14-room house; very convenient; good barn; very cheap; $6,000.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. One of the most comfortable frame residences; lot 26 4-10x118; bargain; $6,500.
Frame cottage, same block, $3,250.
South Park-av., north of Thirty-first-st., two very convenient frame houses; $5,500 and $4,500.
Large list of residences on all avenues south. Some bargains on Dearborn-st.
UNIMPROVED.
50 feet, Ellis-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
50 feet, Ellis-av., near Fortieth-st.
50 feet, Lake-av. to lake; very choice.
50 feet, Lake-av., with cottage and barn, near Forty-first-st.
50 or 100 feet, Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
25 feet, Calumet-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $120 per foot; bargain.
50, 100, or 150 feet, South Park-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., $100 per foot.
25 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., cheap.
Several choice pieces on Drexel and Grand-boulevards. Large list on all avenues south. Also at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.
Call and investigate.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.
CALUMET-AV.—Octagon stone front house 25 feet wide and three rooms deep; with new brick barn. Dining-room can be on parlor floor or in basement as you prefer. Over $6,000 has been expended on the house during the past summer. Sewerage and plumbing perfect. House is handsomely decorated throughout. Price reasonably cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, heated by steam, with lot 50x80 feet, in one of the best locations on the boulevard, north of Twenty-second-st.; $40,000.
NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT—Heated by steam, with lot 50x140 feet, and fine brick barn. It is modern in every respect. Has four very handsome chambers on second floor, all connect. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New two-story-and-brick house, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Very desirable in every respect. Lot 22x180 feet. Price, $17,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, north of Twenty-second-st., completely furnished; dining-room on parlor floor; price, including furniture, $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house 26 feet wide and 3 rooms deep, with fine dining-room on parlor floor; passenger elevator; gas lighted by electricity.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front house, north of Twenty-second-st., with 25-foot lot and brick barn.
OCTAGON STONE FRONT—On corner in vicinity of Douglas Monument; several handsome rooms on parlor floor; grand view of the lake.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—30 feet front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $375.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x173 feet, near Thirty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x126 feet, north of Eighteenth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x175 feet, near Twenty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x165 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet front, near Fifty-sixth-st.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—82x255 feet, near Forty-sixth-st.
WASHINGTON-AV.—100x150 feet, near Fifty-sixth-st.
VERNON-AV.—100x164 feet, corner Thirty-third-st.
FORRESTA-AV.—50 feet, corner Thirty-fourth-st.
THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—132x181 feet, corner Forest-av.
WOODLAND PARK—30x120 feet, south front.
ELLIS-AV.—100x240, northwest corner Brook (Fortieth)-st., east and south front.
LAKE-AV.—100x200 feet, corner Oakwood-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.).

FOR SALE—LEAVITT-ST., NEAR OGden-av., fine brick houses, only $9,250.
Oakley-av., near Polk-st., 10-room house, large lot, $5,500.
Irving-place, brick house, stands alone, $3,500.
Honore-st., large brick house, only $4,500.
Polk-st., near Ogden-av., brick house, $3,250.
Four brick houses, elegantly finished, all modern improvements, near Ogden-av.; will sell cheap and easy terms.
Elegant cottage at Lawndale, with two lots, garden, etc., all in fine condition; only $1,400 if taken at once.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
A No. 1 investments in building sites; West Side: 132x125 on Adams-st., near Campbell-av., south front.
132x125 on Wilcox-av., near Campbell.
100 feet corner Jackson and Oakley.
100 feet on Adams-st., near Oakley.
50x150 southwest corner Adams and Hoyne; partially improved.
77x125 corner Jackson and Leavitt-sts.; partially improved.
We have a fine list of vacant lots all over the West Side. Call and see us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON STATE-ST.
Ist feet on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.
38 feet on State-st., near Thirty-first.
39 feet on State-st., near Thirty-fifth.
115 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
75 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-eighth.
500 feet on State-st., corner Forty-second.
388 feet on State-st., corner Forty-third.
50 feet on State-st., near Forty-fourth.
350 feet on State-st., corner Forty-fifth.
132 feet on State-st., corner Fifty-second.
25 feet on State-st., near Fifty-second.
300 feet on State-st., corner Fifty-fifth.
GEO. A. EMERY, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
On West Madison-st., near Campbell-av., several vacant Lots, $5 to $10 per foot, cash.
220 feet on West Madison-st., near Barry Point road and California-av., running through to Barry Point; has two good fronts and will sell in 55-foot lots; terms easy.
150 feet on West Washington-st.-boulevard, near Central Park, south front; $60.
125 feet on Warren-av., south front, near Central Park.
Single lots on Warren and Park-avs., West Jackson and West Van Buren-sts., $25 to $40 per foot.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR—BARGAINS—
50x175—Corner Leavitt and Roe and Olive-sts., 3 fronts, for $3,000.
50x125—116 South Lincoln-st., near Madison, $2,500.
50x125—441 West Jackson-st., with buildings, $6,500.
50x125—Morgan-st., north of Harrison.
50x125—Morgan-st., near Madison.
40x125—Morgan-st., near Washington.
All of the above pieces are good building locations and will pay to buy for improvement.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY COTTAGE and lot, 40x125 feet, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.; cheap and easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 162 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., CORNER Twenty-third-st., 150x185.
Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st., 100x185.
Cottage Grove-av., corner Woodlawn Park, 125x118.
Cottage Grove-av., corner College-place, 140x150.
The above are corners and business lots.
50 or 125 feet, Prairie-av. and Forty-eighth-st.; price $40.
HENRY L. HILL,
142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR Van Buren. Also several lots near 30th. WALTER BUTLER, 54 Borden Block, 99 Randolph.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick; 10 rooms in nice order, and lot. Marshfield-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-st.; cheap.
FRANK P. WIPPLE, 153 La Salle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE — RHODES-AV., 4 NEW houses rented to good tenants, price $18,000; will pay 10 per cent. Apply to HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of Dearborn and Sixty-first, one block from Grand Boulevard and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS,
99 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY AND basement brick residence, lot 25 feet front, all in fine order, near Thirty-fourth-st.; cheap and very easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 162 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—NO. 2018 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement stone-front. Lot 20x130. Possession at once. Price $12,000. MEAD & COE, 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 1034 INDIANA-AV., octagon stone front; now vacant and in order. Will be sold at a bargain, and on easy payments, by C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
SOUTH PARK-ST.—No. 275—2-story frame in nice order; arranged in two flats, lot 26x100; rental, $504. Price $5,500; cheap.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., SEVERAL vacant corners below Thirty-ninth-st. at a sacrifice. It will pay to investigate. Several choice in Hyde Park cheap. W. T. CUSHING, 19 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CLARK-st., just south of Van Buren; a bargain. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20:
Four-story and basement stone-front; store below; rooms above for four families; building 23x70; lot 30x80 to alley. North Clark near Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUtiful dwellings on Indiana-av., No. 2317; all modern improvements; furnace, chandeliers, etc.; lot 50x132; half cash, balance long time at 6 per cent. Call.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av.—50x165 feet on Michigan-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; price, if taken immediately, only $85 per foot; will make terms to suit; paid; this is the best bargain that has been offered on Michigan-av. the past year; title perfect. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PROPerty on West Madison-st.: 46.5-0, 13.5-0; $12,000, $18,000, $22,000. All of this property will pay to buy and hold at the present figures, as you must recollect there is less property for sale on West Madison-st. than on any other business street in the city and more demand. We have also several good pieces on Halsted-st., the next best street to buy on. Call for a list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH ANN-ST., NEAR Lake, 2-story, 10-room brick, with 50 years' ground lease, to close estate; rents for $40; $5,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON ONE OF the most desirable corners on West Monroe-st., 50x128 feet. Plans drawn for improvement in flats; will pay well. H. POTWIN, Room 41, 120 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO. 86 Washington-st.:
$40,000—On Madison-st., 50 feet and marble-front; pays over 10 per cent.
$14,000—On Madison-st., 24 feet and brick building; a bargain.
$9,—Thirty-ninth-st. (the future Twenty-second-st.), near Grand-boulevard, 150 feet, once sold for $350.
MADISON-ST.—Some great bargains.
VAN BUREN-ST.—Some fine pieces for investment that will pay 25 to 40 per cent advance within a year; this street will equal Madison in a few years.
D. R AND K. ON PARLOR FLOOR.
$8,250 to $7,000—Loomis-st., near Jefferson Park; desirable stone-fronts; modern improvements.
HOUSES (BARGAINS).
$2,400—Adams-st., a good 2-story house of 9 or 10 rooms; out of railroad.
$5,500—Monroe-st., a well-built frame, south front.
$6,000—Adams-st., near Lincoln, a very desirable octagon front; passageway round; good barn.
$5,750—Indiana-av., desirable stone-front; the house alone cannot be built for the price.
LOTS (BARGAINS).
$20—Washington-boulevard, 25 feet, near Kedzie-av.
$120—Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
$25—Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
$250—Ashland-av., near Jackson-st., a fine corner for an apartment house.
$175—Near Jefferson Park, on Throop-st., 75 feet on very favorable terms. A great bargain.
$125—Jackson, near Ladin-st., south front; 30 feet.
$125—Adams-st., south front, between Jefferson Park and Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., one of the cheapest houses on the street; cost the owner $30,000; I can sell this property for $14,000, and it is in fine condition; large lot.
Park-av., 2-story frame on brick basement, 11 rooms; lot 60x125; or will sell house and 10 feet.
Park-av., near Wood-st., frame house with brick barn; lot 25x125; $4,000.
Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park, stone-front in very fine condition; $10,000.
Home-av., in flats; rents for $62.50; pays 12 per cent besides taxes and insurance; only $6,000.
Randolph-st., near Union Park, one of the finest houses on the street; $7,500.
Cottage on Park-av., near Oakley, $2,900.
Cottage on Fulton-st., near Union Park, with corner lot 22x125, $5,250.
Some fine bargains on Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
35x115, on South May-st., near Madison, east front, only $150 per foot.
75 by 150 feet on Sheldon-st., near Madison, east front.
75 feet on South Sangamon-st., near Washington, east front.
50 feet on West Jackson-st., near Centre-av.
125x125 corner Jackson and Wood-sts.
62x125 corner Washington-boulevard and Carpenter-st.
Fine building lots all of them.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST.-boulevard:
$8,000—30x150, near Desplaines.
$5,500—30x182, near Union.
$6,000—30x180, near Laflin.
$8,500—30x182, near Green.
$7,000—30x200, near Peoria.
$6,000—30x166, near Carlin.
$9,500—30x125, near Carpenter.
$10,000—30x125 feet, near Paulina.
$8,000—30x125, near Hoyne.
$8,000—30x125, near Robey.
Several vacant pieces, $60 to $200 per foot.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE — WEST TWELFTH-ST., southwest corner of Lumber, 103x100 feet; belongs to a nonresident and will be sold less than its value to close the business. B. W. THOMAS, Room 2, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot, 1521 Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. JAS. GOGGIN, 37 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ON EASY TERMS. ON EASY TERMS.
LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs. ..... $150 to $200
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st. ..... $300 to $500
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield ..... $200 to $300
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park 200
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot 100
LOTS—At Bavinia, on the shore, near depot 100
LOTS—Near Highland Park 100
LOTS—At Highwood 50
LOTS—At Kenwood ....
LOTS—At Englewood ....
AND
LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY,
ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe—I can give a better bargain in either of these places than can be found in Cook County. Look at all the other suburbs first, and then come to my office at 10 a. m. or 3:30 p. m. and take a free ride to see the premises, and I think we shall trade. At all events, it will cost you nothing. I have for sale at from 30c to $1 per foot, or $100 to $200 a lot. Monthly payments will buy a home. I have been dealing in suburban property north of the city for the last sixteen years, and for a reputation for fair and honorable dealing I will refer to any business man in Evanston, where I have resided for 16 years. Come young men who have no homes of your own, secure one before it takes another line, as property will next season.
C. E. BROWNE,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 12 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 7-room cottages, price of one to take and lot $1,600; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—Completely furnished nine-room house, barn, chicken-house, etc., all in fine order, with lot 50x150; eight minutes' walk from depot; 21 trains daily each way. Price $4,000; terms $2,500 cash, balance one year from 1st of January next. Address P. O. Box 174, South Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES WEST OF PULLman, near depot; all ripe for retailing. Also 10 acres at the depot Eastern Illinois Railroad and Tracy-av.; 2½ acres one block north of Tracy-av. and R. I. R. R. depot. Will give bargain in either. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe, houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures, and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—972 ACRES OR LESS IN one body, 5 miles from city; great bargain. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—35 ACRES, GOOD BUILDings, timber, water, and fruit; near depot; price $1,000. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—33½ FEET front on Aldine-st., south front. Inquire at Room 20 Custom-House.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—20 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, HOUSE, AND timber, 32 miles from Chicago; price $500. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, FOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, all inclosed; $250 down, and $10 a month in monthly payments of 8%; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. LEA BROWN, 161 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Our classified list of real estate for sale in each of the leading suburbs mailed on application.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, HOUSE, AND water, near depot, a good home, must be sold; $700. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan.

FOR SALE—
ADJOINING LINCOLN PARK.
A beautiful building site fronting 130 feet on North Clark-st., north of Fullerton-av., and over 300 feet deep to Lincoln Park. Choice surroundings. A rare chance to secure an elegant residence lot and a good investment.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A CHOICE CORNER LOT.
Being northeast corner Fullerton-av. and North Clark-st., 162x140 to 240 feet; ground high and dry; covered with fine shade trees. Considering location and price, there is nothing equal to it now on the market.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—ARE YOU GOing to the land of flowers? If you are, send for a pamphlet describing over 100 orange groves, residences, farms, and lands I have for sale, some to exchange. MARTIN DUNN, 206 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—13 ACRES AT SOUTH ENglewood on Eighty-sixth-st., near depot, $500 per acre. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NEAR PULLman and Kensington; a beautiful cottage of 5 good-sized rooms; hastings hard-finish plaster, cellar, shed, sidewalks, trees, well, and cistern; on One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., just west of State; excellent drainage; two lots if desired, 50-foot with one lot, $1,350; small amount down, balance on monthly payments. E. T. Brookfield, post-office, Kensington, will show the cottage today. THOMAS SCANLAN, 99 Washington-st., office of W. D. Kerfoot & Co.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 13 IN THE FIRST addition to Kensington, adjoins Pullman's lands, is close to the Michigan Central Railroad and Transfer House. The Illinois Central R. R. runs on one side of it, and the Western Indiana R. R. on the other side. It has an area of eight and one-half acres. It is an A No. 1 site for a manufactory or warehouse, and will be sold cheap to close an estate.
EUGENE S. KIMBALL,
208 State-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—
TEN ACRES IN TOWN OF LAKE, NEAR STOCK-YARDS, ON HALSTED-ST.
Excellent for subdivision.
E. F. STEVENSON,
95 Dearborn-st., Room 62.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—RESIdence property; choice. Also on easy terms. 85 Washington-st., Room 6. C. W. RICHMOND.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A HOUSE and lot and a carriage-manufacturing and blacksmith shop in the thriving City of Beloit, Wis. This property will be traded for general stock of merchandise, hardware preferred. Assessed value of said property, $5,300. Property is free and clear of incumbrance. Possession given immediately. For information inquire of GEORGE SMITH, Beloit, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — 121 acres in city of Fond du Lac, Wis.; part situated in city lots; good house and barn in beautiful oak grove, within four blocks of High-School; land now used as a farm; splendid location for dairy or gardening. Will be sold on long time and favorable terms, or will take part in good property. Address W. H. MILLER, South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 100

Telephone Stocks
A SPECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,
BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

$25 to $25,000
I sed judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric-pen reports write to W. T. COLE & CO., Brokers. 150 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED.....1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

JUICY JOINTS OF BEEF.

Prices to Be Reduced in the Baltimore Markets—Success of the Chicago Enterprise in Baltimore—Butchers Patronizing the New Establishment—Tremendous Home Consumption of the Frozen Meat—Better than Home-Slaughtered Cattle.

Baltimore Day, Oct. 16.

A reporter of the *Day* called at the Chicago beef establishment, on the southwest corner of Eutaw and Camden streets, this morning, the proprietors of which are Messrs. Swift Brothers, the great Chicago butchers. The reporter was received by Mr. S. A. Livingston, the resident manager of the enterprise, who, in answer to questions, made the following statement: "The Swift Brothers, one of whom is a resident of Chicago and the other of Boston, recognizing the superior advantages of Baltimore, her complete railroad system and terminal facilities, her fast all-rail line and cheap transportation from the great West, availed themselves of those opportunities and established in Baltimore this great and important enterprise. When we first opened here early in August our sales amounted to but four car-loads per week, or 148 cattle, and have steadily increased until now we sell from fourteen to fifteen car-loads per week, equal to 550 head of cattle. At our headquarters in Chicago we are now slaughtering 1,000 cattle per day, which are shipped in our own refrigerator cars to all the large cities of the East where we have an established agency. At each of these agencies a patent refrigerator store-house is fitted up with all the conveniences and modern appliances for the preservation of the meat, which can be kept fresh and sweet for an almost indefinit length of time, as it is kept at a temperture at about freezing point from the time the beef is shipped until it is sold to the numerous butchers, green grocers, and others who are getting it daily in large quantities from this establishment. The beef that you see here now was killed in Chicago three days ago, and is far superior to any cattle killed here yesterday and offered for sale to-day. By our process the meat can be kept a week, where the home beef will smell in forty-eight hours after it is killed. During the summer months we use 2,500 pounds of ice per day to keep up the required temperature, but now, as the weather is getting cooler, we only use 1,500. In cold weather 300 pounds is sufficient. The beef slaughtered here in your city is sold by only a few of the butchers; in fact, I could not mention the names of twenty-five of them who don't purchase their beef from us in preference to killing and dressing their own meat as they have been doing heretofore, and are now offering it at much less rates for a superior quality of meat. While but fifteen or sixteen live cattle can be brought here in one car the same car will hold from thirty to forty dressed cattle, the saving in the mileage in weight incident to a long trip by rail. It is claimed that our meat is better than if brought from Chicago alive, as the cattle are in perfect condition when driven to the slaughterhouse there, while the fatigue of a long railway journey weakens or deteriorates the quality of beef." At this point the scribe was introduced to Mr. J. A. Flack, a prominent beef-butcher of Lexington market. That gentleman, when asked as to the quality and prices of the Chicago beef, replied that he has been selling it from the start. He says: "Why, I buy this beef for one and one-half to two cents a pound less than I can buy live cattle for at the drove-yards. The meat is the best in the market and has the preference over our home beef. My customers don't want any other after they have once bought. I used to make a profit of $15 or $20 on market days on our own killed beef I now make on this beef just three times the amount of profit, and can afford to sell at a much lower figure. Poor people formerly had to do with one pound of beef for a family of eight, because the price was too high for them, but now they can get two pounds for the same amount of money, and have a finer and fresher piece of meat. The beef sold by Messrs. Swift Brothers here, which is dressed in Chicago, is in a splendid condition and of the finest quality; it is cleaner and at less price than that brought here on the hoof. As their arrangements are so perfect for keeping it any length of time, there is no loss, so their facilities are such that they can place the most choice beef-cuts in the reach of every one, in fact, at a trifle above the actual cost. The butchers are all awakened to the merits of this house, and are purchasing daily large quantities of the beef." During the stay of the reporter there were at least fifty butchers in waiting with their wagons, each buying several hundred dollars' worth of beef. Retail prices will soon go down, and, unless all signs fail, the slaughtering of Western cattle in our Eastern cities will soon be a thing of the past. The sales per day at this establishment amount to $2,500. A present there are 100 stores established in various parts of the city where the sale of Chicago beef is made a specialty. The reporter stopped in one of these situated on Camden street, near Hanover, and was surprised to see the great number of customers going in and out, and purchasing large quantities of the meat. The sales at this particular store, which are all by retail, amount to $350 per day, and on Saturdays between $500 and $1,000. This store alone sells forty-seven head of cattle per week.

IN DEEP MOURNING.

Clad in sombre black,
Surprised was I to find my friend, with his wife and fair-haired daughter,
Black were their hats, made blacker still with crape,
With feathers, bows, and ribbons:
Black! black! black!
Earrings of blackest jet, with pins to match—
The very latest style—
Finished the head-gear.
Shawls, basques, sacques, skirts,
Pinback and all,
In newest fashion made:
They were ready now to mourn.
I said, "Who is he dead of those you love?"
For, when I saw them last,
Pisin and simply were they dressed,
Becoming their resources.
But now calamity had come upon them—
Death had cut off the aged and respectable uncle,
Who, dying, had left them half a million dollars.
Poor had they been all their lives long.
And the gift came entirely unexpected, without a moment's warning.
Wo! wo! wo! said their dress;
But their faces wore the look of those
Long reconciled to such a dispensation of Divine Providence.
—J. H. Johnston in New York Sun.

A Shower of Stones.

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

Gustave Pannili, who has been out in the eastern section of the State on a prospecting trip, says he was frightened nearly out of his wits last week while up in the Gillis Mountains. He was passing along the slope of a high hill with a pick and shovel on his shoulder, when he was startled by a number of fragments of rock falling all about him at short intervals. A large piece fell upon a ledge of rocks near him and was shattered into a thousand fragments, one of which struck the handle of his shovel and left a mark nearly a quarter of an inch deep. One or two rocks fell near to where he was standing, but he picked none of them up, nor did he even go to look at them. All he thought of at the time was "how to make the best time down the mountain." A moment before the rocks began falling about him Gustave says he observed little clouds of dust "kicked up" on the face of the hill half a mile to the northward. While he was wondering what raised the dust the stones began falling on the hill where he had halted. What fell was doubtless a shower of aerolites. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Pannilli says the sky was perfectly clear at the time. He heard no report at the time the rocks fell, but recollects that some moments before he heard a heavy explosion, and wondered if anybody was blasting in that section, as he knew of no company being at work in that region and had not seen a man during the day.

Not an experiment or cheap patent medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is prepared by one of the oldest and most reliable chemical firms, and will do all that is claimed for it.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady —Exchange Firm—Sterling Stronger.

Stocks Irregular, with Not Much Change in Prices, but Closed Rather Heavy.

The Produce Markets Active and Very Irregular—The Early Feeling Was a Firm One.

But Heavy Selling of Pork and Lard for November and Corn for the Year Depressed Prices.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was rather more active, with little change in tone. There was a fair demand for accommodation, and rates were quoted firm at 7@8 per cent, the outside being the most usual figure. The movement of currency to the country was light.

Eastern exchange was rather active and steadier at the outside figure of Wednesday. Several lots changed hands between banks at 25c premium per $1,000.

The aggregate of clearings of the Chicago banks yesterday was $8,330,000, being $600,000 more than on Wednesday.

Sterling exchange was ½c higher. Posted rates were 482@480½, with actual at 481¼@486. Documentary quoted at 479¾@480. The supply of bills was rather light. Continental rates were unchanged, as follows: Bankers' francs, 523¾@519¾; documentary bills, 523¾@528¾; bankers' marks, 94⅜@95¼; documentary marks, 93@93¾.

Foreign exchange was depressed during a few days past by the greater demand from Europe for our securities. The bills for exchange came on the market in larger blocks than were wanted, the offerings being, however, mostly on the seaboard.

The recent decision that carrying charges must be paid on coin certificates wanted in Chicago adds 80c per $1,000 each way to the cost of making the exchange. This tax of $1.60 per $1,000 is a much heavier burden than is widely supposed. Financial men here say that the result will probably be great loss by abrasion of the coin that would otherwise not be in active circulation. One of them said yesterday that within three or four years not much less than 75 per cent of the gold will be found to have lost in weight beyond the official standard, and the loss will fall on the holders, not on the Government. It is suggested that it would be a great relief if the department would authorize a temporary arrangement for exchanging gold for certificates here, supposing it be not deemed ill to make the arrangement a permanent one.

An exchange says:

The four mints in Philadelphia, New Orleans, Carson, and San Francisco are turning out over $8,000,000 per month in all kinds, or about $100,000,000 per annum. Last month these mints made 9,553,914 coins. The coinage for the last two months compares as follows:

	August.	September.
Double eagles	$ 2,420,000	$ 2,251,940
Eagles	1,477,140	2,222,640
Half-eagles	52,075	44,000
Three dollars	.....	.....
Quarter-eagles	25	.....
Dollars (gold)	15	5,010
Silver dollars	2,425,000	2,300,000
Half-dollars	.....	50
Quarter-dollars	.....	25
Dimes	.....	30,010
Five cents	34,600	84,915
Three cents	.....	9
Cents	91,100	52,503
Total	$ 6,310,922	$8,010,952
In 1881	11,565,500	7,847,330

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National	126	Chicago City 7s, 1905	125½
Commercial National	93	Chicago City 7s, 1896	120
First National Bank	170	Chicago City 7s, 1898	125½
Merchants' Bank	140	Chicago City 6s, 1887	101
Hide and Leather	125	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	100
Hibernian Bank's Co	110	Chicago City 4s, 1901	100½
Illinois Trust & Sav	300	Chicago City 5s, 1893	107½
International Bank	140	Chicago City 8s, 1898	126
Merchants' National	130	Cook County 7s, 1885	101½
Northern Trust Co	200	Cook County 7s, 1890	115
Bank of Illinois	140	Cook County 7s, 1895	119
Union Stock Yards	120	Cook County 6s, 1899	118
Unio Trust Co	200	Cook County 4½s, 1900	100½
Chicago Ry	20	Lincoln Park 7s, 1885	101
Chi. Gaslight & C. Co	105	N. Chi. City Ry 6s	113
Inter-State Ind. Ex	95	South Park 6s	110
Chicago City Ry	250	South Park 5s	107½
West Div. City Ry	225	W. D. Ry. comp. 5.20 6s	107½
Chicago City 7s, 1885	101½	West Park 7s, 1895	113½
Chicago City 7s, 1886	119	West Town 6s, 1893	110
Chicago City 7s, 1898	121	Minnesota State 4½s	103½
Chicago City 7s, 1894	122	Minnesota State 6s	118½

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

100	West Town 8s	104	100 M K & T R R, s 5
1000	C B & Q R R, 1 D	84¾	50 Mutual L Ins
1000	do	84¾	100 P P R R
1000	do	84¾	3400 WS L & PcRR, C
1000	C B & Q R R, D	84¾	1000 WS L & PcRR, C
1000	C B & S P, D	84¾	100 N P R R
3000	do	1026	of 18th inst.
2000	do	1025	3000 WS L & PcRR, C
2000	do	102	do
2000	C M & St P, M P	98½	do
100	do	98½	2000 N P R R
5000	C & N W RR, SF	98½	1000 WS L & PcRR, C
5000	do	98¾	100 N P R R, prfd
1000	C & N W RR, ptd	98½	100 N P R R
5000	do	98¾	100 Web RR, prfd
1000	WS L & PRR, C	81¾	100 N P R R
1000	do	81¾	100 do
100	do	81¾	100 do
100	Mo & P actie R R	13½	

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull and bearish today, and values generally are ⅛ to 2½ lower than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2 higher for Richmond & Danville, 1⅜ higher for Richmond and West Point, 1½ higher for Chesapeake & Ohio, 3½ lower for Manhattan new stock, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further decline of ⅛ to 1, followed by a recovery of ⅛ to 1½. About 11 o'clock the market became heavy, and prices declined almost steadily to the close. The Gould stocks were rather weak throughout, as also Louisville & Nashville. The Villard stocks were steady. It is now beyond question that several of the speculators who were prominent in the recent downward movement in stocks have turned and become bulls. It is known that Mr. Vanderbilt is a "bull" on the large earnings of his roads. There is still, however, a strong "bear" party in the market, and a large "short interest" in the leading stocks. There is some buying of stocks by wealthy outsiders. The general public, however, are doing little. A good many people are anxious to know the reason for the extreme bearishness which has been developed on Union Pacific. The feeling is shared by people whose interests are so widely different that it is scarcely possible to trace the sentiment to any one source. The company's affairs are daily figured in a way to make an unfavorable showing, and predictions of a decline to 85 are standing observations. All this looks as though somebody wanted to get control. The activity of the stock during the past two weeks has afforded opportunity for very liberal buyings.

The money market was very easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 3@5, closing offered at 3. Holders of Government bonds paid 3@4. Time loans are unchanged. Prime double-named mercantile paper sells at 6@7 for sixty days to four months. The next grade is discounted at 7@8. Single-named paper is quoted at from 6½ to 10, according to quality.

The sterling-exchange market was strong on a very limited supply of bills. The nominal asking quotations were marked up ¼c, to 482 for sixty-day bills and 486¼ for demand. Actual business was done at 481¼@481½ for sixty-day bills, 485¼@485¾ for demand, 480¾@486¾ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were only fairly active at irregular prices. The more important changes are: Advanced—Mutual Union 6s and Morris & Essex firsts, each 2; do Consolidated and Northwestern consol gold bonds, each 1½; Kansas & Texas Consolidated seconds and general 6s, each 1; Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts (Eastern Division), ¾; Iron Mountain firsts (Arkansas Branch), Chesapeake & Ohio Class 10, Denver & Rio Grande constructions, Michigan Central 7s, Richmond & Danville 6s, Northern Pacific firsts, Union Pacific sinking funds, and Northwestern registered gold bonds, each ½. Declined—Richmond & Danville debentures, 2½; Metropolitan Elevated seconds, 2; East Tennessee incomes and St. Paul firsts, Iowa & Dakota Division, each 1¼; Boston Hartford & Erie firsts, 1½; Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts and Metropolitan Elevated firsts, each 1; Northwestern firsts, ¾; New Orleans & Pacific firsts, ⅝; Michigan Southern sinking fund 7s, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s, Central Pacific land grants, St. Paul firsts, Southern Minnesota Division, New York Elevated firsts, and Northwestern sinking fund 6s, each ½.

Money, 3@4; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady, 481½. Sterling exchange, demand, 485¾.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

Description.	Sales.	1st	High.	Low.	Last.	Oct'19	Oct'20
Allegheny Central	2,800	27	27	26	26	.....	.....
Alton & T. H. pfd	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	.....	.....
Canada Southern	2,700	61	61	60¾	60¾	.....	.....
Central Pacific	13,100	91	91¼	90	90¼	90⅝	90⅜
C. B. & Q	600	125¾	125¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	125
Chi. San. & Clev	1,025	63	64¼	63	63¼	.....	.....
C. & A	400	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C	700	39	39¼	38¾	39	39	39¼
Ches. & Ohio	1,200	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Del. lst pref	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....	.....
Denver & Rio G'd	31,300	53¾	54¼	52¾	53¾	53¾	54
Delaware & Had	1,150	119¾	119¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	118¼
Del. Lac. & W	41,700	137¾	139	135¾	135¾	135¾	136¾
Erie	9,700	42¾	43¼	42¾	43	43	43¼
Erie pref	900	81	81	80¾	80¾	80¾	81
E. Tenn. & Ga	600	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....	.....
Ft. Worth & Den	1,100	97¾	98	97¾	98	98	98¼
I. & St. Jos pfd	100	50	50	50	50	50	50
I. B. & W	.....	43	43¾	43	43¾	43¾	43¾
Illinois Central	2,500	140	140¾	139¾	140	140	140¼
Jersey Central	7,500	71¾	74	72¾	73¾	73¾	74
Kansas & Texas	6,000	34	34¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Lake Erie & W	500	35	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Lake Shore	24,600	112¾	114	112¾	113¾	113¾	114
Louisville & Nash	6,300	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	101¾	102
Mich. Central	1,500	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	92¾	93
Mo. Pac & Iron	100	117	117	117	117	117	117
Mobile & Ohio	140	22	22	22	22	.....	.....
Morris & Essex	145	130	132	130	132	132	132
Nashville & Chat	8,500	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Mutual Union Tel	200	94	94	94	94	.....	.....
N. Y. Central	3,400	133¾	134¾	133¾	134¾	134¾	135
N. Y. & N. H	1,500	140	140	140	140	140	140
Do preferred	600	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	.....	.....
Northwestern	2,300	131	131	130	130	130	130
Northern Pacific	15,325	44¾	46	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
Do preferred	23,922	94¾	96¾	93¾	95¾	95¾	96
Northwestern	9,200	138	139	137¾	138¾	138¾	139
Do preferred	2,300	162	164¾	161¾	164¾	164¾	165
Ohio Central	500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Ohio & Mississippi	2,200	29	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Ontario & Western	900	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
O. R'y & N. Co	100	47	47	47	47	47	47
O. Trans-Continent	3,000	88	88¾	88	88¾	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	2,500	49	49¾	48¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
P. F. & Ft. W	8,200	125¾	126¾	125¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Peoria D. & E	1,000	20	20¾	20	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	3,800	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Rich. & Dan	2,100	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Do term	2,200	37	37	35	35	.....	.....
Roch. & Pittsburg	3,700	224¾	225¾	224¾	225¾	225¾	225¾
Rock Island	1,700	134	134¾	134	134¾	134¾	134¾
St. Paul	15,250	110	110¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	110¼
St. Paul pref	50	122	122	122	122	122	122
St. Paul & Omaha	14,300	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Do preferred	4,347	107¾	108¾	106¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. L. & S. F.	300	108	108	108	108	108	108
Texas Pacific	17,500	41¾	42	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼
Union Pacific	24,300	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	108¾	109
Wabash	10,400	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	17,600	63¾	64¾	63¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Western Union	13,177	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	87¾	88¾

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	62	Tennessee 6s, new	45
Missouri 6s	113	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	106	Virginia 6s, consols	37
Tennessee 6s, old	45¾	Virginia 6s, def'd	13

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	102	4s	119¾
4s, extended	119¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	119¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114½	U.P. land grants	119
Erie seconds	108	U.P. land grants	119
Lehigh & Wilkes	103	U.P. Pac. land grants	83¾
Union Pacific firsts	115	Tex. Pac. R. G.	83¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	139	United States	78
American	95	Wells, Fargo	130

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$1000	N T 4½s reg	113	
3000	Hur C & R N lsts	101	
1000	H & St J 2ds	104	
1000	C & O 1st sers A	104	
2000	C & O ser B	89¾	
5000	do	89¾	
5000	do	89¾	
2000	do	89¾	
1000	C B & Q 7s	127½	
3000	C & A 1st	122	
3000	C St P & O consols	119¾	
12000	D & R G 1st con	89¾	
2000	H & St J ss con	105	
3500	H E & W Inc	40	
4000	do	41¾	
3000	K P 1st con	103	
4000	M & St P & D	104½	
10000	M & St P & D	104½	
1000	M & S E 1st	110	
2000	do	110	
1000	M S ranking fund	102	
3000	M C 7s	120	
2000	Metropol lsts	99	
4000	do 2ds	89¾	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000	B H & E 1st	54	
2000	I B & W 1st	39	
1000	I B & W Div	91	
1000	L & N g mtg 6s	89¾	
1000	M K & T con	103¾	
2000	do	103¾	
2000	M K & T gen 6s	83¾	
1000	do	83¾	
1000	Metropolitan 1st	99	
2000	Mutual Tel 6s	112	
2000	Mo Pac 1st	103¾	
5000	do	104	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000	B H & E 1st	53¾	
3000	C Pac land gts	103¾	
9000	E & T H 1st	95	
1000	T & S Gne	103	
1000	L & N	89¾	
2000	Mo K & T con 7s	105¾	
4000	do	105¾	
4000	M & E 1st con	125¾	
1000	M L & W 1st	102	
2500	M K & T land gts	103¾	
2000	N W con reg 7s	133¾	

BOSTON.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

	Sales.	Par.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
N. Y. & N. E.	100	50	52¾	51	51
Atchison	300	100	45¾	45¾	45¾
Tol., C. & C.	.....	100	68	68	68
Flint & P. M.	100	100	122¾	122¾	122¾
Second board.					
N. Y. & N. E.	200	50	51	51	51
Mex. Telephone	150	25	25¼	25¼	25¼
Atchison	20	100	45¾	45¾	45¾
B. & Albany	100	100	173	173	173
Boston Land	300	10	2¾	2¾	2¾
Union Pacific	27	100	108¾	108¾	108¾
Catalpa mining	200	100	130	130	130
Central Arizona	200	10	50	50	50
Central of Iowa	200	100	61¾	61¾	61¾
Flint & P. M.	100	100	122¾	122¾	122¾
Flint & P. M.	100	100	122¾	122¾	122¾
Wisconsin cent.	100	100	18¾	18¾	18¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	A T & S F 2 l mtg	75¾	3000 N Pac 1st coup
3000	B & Me in Neb 6s	82¾	1000 Mex Cen 7s
3000	N Y & N E cs	105¾	3000 do

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	A T & S F 6s	113½	1000 O Short Line 6s
4000	B & M in Neb 6s	82¾	1000 Mex Cen 7s

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 19—2 p. m.—Consols—Money, 100 5-16; consols, account, 100 5-16.

New 5s, extended, 103; 4½s, 104.

Illinois Central, 89¾; Pennsylvania Central, 66¾; New York Central, 136¾; Erie, 43¾; Reading, 39.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the past week, £20,350.

Amount of bullion gone in, £10,000.

The Bank of Austria-Hungary has increased its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 19—Rentes, 82f 37½c.

Specie in the Bank of France decreased the past week, 1,925,000 francs gold and 4,375,000 francs silver.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mining stocks fairly active. Robinson Consolidated advanced from 140 to 150 on sales for the day of 32,500 shares; Decatur advanced from 50 to 62; Consolidated Virginia sold at 70; California 29 to 29; Oriental & Miller 13. Sales for the day, 98,155 shares.

Caribou	13	Quicksilver, pfd	41
Central Arizona	2	Silver Cliff	24
Excelsior	1	Standard	45
Homestake	17	Sutro	14
Little Pittsburg	17	Utah	13
Ontario	36	South Pacific	1
Quicksilver	75		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¾	Hale & Norcross	1⅝
Alta	9–10	Justice White	3¾
Bechtel	1–16	Mexican	3⅝
Belcher	15–16	Mono	7–10
Best & Belcher	3⅝	Monona	3–32
Bodie	3¼	Northern Belle	12
Bullion	13–32	Ophir	2⅝
Bulwer	1½	Oro	9 16
California	5–16	Overman	5
Challenge	⅝	Potosi	1½
Consolid. Virginia	21–32	Savage	15–16
Crown Point	1⅝	Sierra Nevada	4⅝
Eureka Consolidated	1½	Union Consolidated	2¾
Exchequer	11–32	Yellow Jacket	1⅜
Gould & Curry	2	Navajo	5¾
Grand Prize	3	Scorpion	⅞

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2¾	Quincy	68
Calumet & Hecla	245	Copper Falls	2
Catalpa	1¾	Pewabic	10¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Wells st, 50 ft n of Elm, w f, an undivided ¼ of 20x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 18 (estate of Max Thorman) to Wilhelm Glade) ..... $ 800

Hilton et. n e cor Parker place, s f, 25x70 ft, dated Oct. 6 (Ezra I. Wheeler to Sarah C. Wetherbee) 1,350

West Monroe st, n e cor Winchester, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 11 (George T. Smith to Isaac W. Litchfield) 6,800

Division st, 350 ft w of Lake Shore Drive, n f, 22x80½ ft, improved, dated Oct. 15 (Margaretta E. Dorman to Rupert M. Vanderhoof)

Division st, adjoining above, 22x80½ ft, dated Oct. 16 (same party to Anna Hosmer) 10,125

Fullerton av, s w cor Orchard, s f, 80x100 ft, dated Sept. 26 (S. S. Stetson to Charles Kronbeck) 1,250

Bloomingdale road, 48 ft w of Edgar av, s f, 66x125 ft, dated Sept. 4 (Chicago Land and Improvement Co to Kennedy) 700

Washtenaw av, 100 ft s of North, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Henry F. Scheuerman to John Kroy) 457

Evergreen st, 300 ft e of Robey, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 19 (H. Isaacson to August Krewitzki) 910

Honore st, 224 10 ft s of Madison, w f, 40x88½ ft, dated Oct. 16 (e. to and C. E. Rollo to Albert Willey) 3,000

Lincoln av, 450 ft s e of Hirbiet st, n e f, 30x115 ft, improved, dated Oct. 9 (Hermann Schwechow to George Wimmer) 8,000

Lincoln av, adjoining above, same, dated Oct. 18 (George Huwald to George Wimmer) 2,000

West Lake st, 251 ft w of Throop, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 16 (John Housza to Charles Drobek) 2,000

Lincoln av, 175 ft e of Paulina, n f, 50x134 ft, dated Oct. 6 (James Sunson to H. C. Rosenberg) 650

Kimball av, 330 ft w of Noble, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 19 (John Wessely to Julius Muller) 5 000

Walnut st, 340 ft e of Horne av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Emil Seebase to F. L. Marcet) 2,050

Third av, 215 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 7 (John Moorhead Jr. to Albert E. Kent) 1,675

Indiana av, 324 ft e of Dearborn, w f, 24x50 ft, dated July 21 (H. N. and J. S. Oliver to Benjamin F. Finch) 1,875

The premises No. 441 West Taylor st, dated Oct. 18 (T. C. and P. A. Herne to Kunigunde Zender) 5,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Diversey av, 173 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 33x145 ft, dated Oct. 19 (William W. Dexter to Annie M. Gentry) 1,000

Edson st, 330 ft n of Diversey, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Oct. 10 (Emily E. Briggs to Herman Jeske) 650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 20, in Block 3, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated Sept. 8 (Tracy Syzes and Porter to James O'Toole et al) 380

Clinton st, 244 ft w of Gaudalic av, n f, 20x160 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Cook County to F. E. Mole) 867

Mound st, 48 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 30x125 ft, dated Oct. 19 (Thomas Hurford to R. Kreismond) 100

Sherman st, 330 ft s of Forty-fifth, w f, 3x125 ft, dated April 15 (Richard Nash to J. F. Miller) 575

Shurtleff av, near Forty-fifth st, e f, 24x122 ft, dated Oct. 19 (Van H. Hughes to A. P. Lyte) 400

Loomis st, 119 ft n of Forty-ninth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 4 (E. Koch to Jann Bohne) 325

Paulina av, 86 ft n of Forty-eighth, w f, 24x134 ft, dated Oct. 19 (Jann Bohne to H. Heincke) 300

Fifty-fifth st, s e cor of Ashland av, s f, 50x⅛ 16 ft, dated Oct. 19 (E. G. Gibbs to Mc. Mc Cunniffe) 600

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Johnston av, n e cor Thomas, s f, 53 2-10x100 ft, dated July 13 (John Johnston Jr. to Joseph Beaver) 695

Palmer place, south side, 125 ft e of Thomas av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (same party to G. Jacobs) 450

Rendsburg st, s e cor Byron, w f, 24x134½ ft, dated Oct. 9 (Mary A. Sherourn to Gardner M. Williard) 1,500

McGovern st, w of Milwaukee av, s f, 31x140¾ ft, dated Oct. 19 (James M. Allen to W. H. Van Houghten) 1,850

Fullerton av, 75 ft e of Perry, n f, 25x102 ft, improved, dated March 11 (Edwin Maynard to Marsha J. M. Steele) 1,250

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were very

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 19.—PETROLEUM—Steady: opened at 94½c; highest, 95⅛c; lowest, 93¾c; closing 93¾c. Sales, 1,705,000 brls; total shipments Wednesday, 55,887 brls; charters, 14,300 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 19.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 94½c; highest, 94½c; lowest, 93¾c; closed, 93½c; shipments, 55,887 brls; charters, 14,286 brls; runs, 119,-224.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady; closed at 93¾c; refined, 7⅝@7¾c, Philadelphia delivery; sales, 680,000 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 19.—PETROLEUM—The market opened rather panicky at 94c, and dropped suddenly to 93¾c, the lowest point of the day; rallied again to 94½c, fluctuating, with 94c as the pivotal point. It closed at 93¾c. Sales, 1,627,000 brls; clearances, 2,120,-000 brls.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 19.—COTTON—Weak; prices unchanged; net receipts, 3,300 bales; gross, 3,400; sales, 1,250; stock, 71,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—COTTON—Easier; prices unchanged; net receipts, 9,102 bales; gross, 11,000; exports to France, 3,000; sales, 5,100; stock, 105,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Market exceedingly quiet in demand.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 19.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 51c.

REMARKABLE SAND DUNE.

A Movable Mountain of Pure Sand Formed by Nevada Zephyrs.

Reno (Nev.) Gazette.

In the eastern part of Churchill County, near Sand Springs Station, on the road from Wadsworth to Grantsville, and about sixty-five miles from the former place, is a sand dune, which is remarkable alike for its peculiar formation and moving propensities. As far around as the eye can reach is a vast wilderness of greasewood and stunted sagebrush, with here and there abrupt mountain ridges, or a sharp rocky peak, evidently placed there long before the mythical persons left their mysterious footprints in the mud, now hardened for the annoyance of the State prison inmates, and for no other apparent purpose than to deceive the unaccustomed traveler as regards their distance from any place he happens to be located. The dune, or sand-mountain ridge, which is about four miles in length, and covers probably a mile of greasewood in width, was, perhaps, formed by the heavy winds which prevail in that section, blowing across these deserts through a natural opening in a small range of mountains and depositing the small particles of sand that were picked up in a heap where the wind's course is disturbed and an eddy formed.

In the whole dune, which is from 100 to 400 feet in hight, and contains millions of tons of sand, it is impossible to find a particle much larger than a pin-head. It is so fine that if an ordinary barley sack be filled and placed in a moving wagon the jolting of the vehicle would empty the sack, and yet it has no form of dust in it and is as clean as any seabeach sand. The mountain is so solid as to give it a musical sound when trod upon, and oftentimes a bird lighting on it, or a large lizard running across the bottom, will start a large quantity of the sand to sliding, which makes a noise resembling the vibration of telegraph wires with a hard wind blowing, but so much louder that it is often heard at a distance of six or seven miles, and is deafening to a person standing within a short distance of the sliding sand.

A peculiar feature of the dune is that it is not stationary, but rolls slowly eastward, the wind gathering it up on the west end and carrying it along the ridge until it is again deposited at the eastern end. Mr. Monroe, the well-known surveyor, having heard of the rambling habits of this mammoth sand-heap, quite a number of years ago took careful bearings on it while sectionizing Government lands in that vicinity. Several years later he visited the place and found that the dune had moved something over a mile.

Thirteen Thousand Autographs.

New York Sun.

A gentleman with a mass of white hair, flowing side-whiskers, a resolute mouth, and eyes in which there was an expression of grim determination, sat bolt upright in his chair yesterday in the Sub-Treasury Building signing his name on the new gold certificates with the regularity and precision of an automation. It was Assistant Treasurer Thomas C. Acton in the act of trying to keep ahead of the demand.

"What—is—it?" he asked, with a rhythmical accentuation in keeping with the mechanical swing of the hand holding the pen.

"The *Sun* sent me down to see you sign the new certificates."

"Sit down."

"How does it go?"

"I am—twenty-nine millions—of dollars—ahead of—the demand."

"Do you sign all day long?"

"Never stop—from 9 till 5—even for—a lunch. Signed seven—thousand times—in three—days. Thirteen thou—sand sig—natures since—the 3d instant."

"Isn't it getting rather monotonous?"

"Well, I am—becoming—somewhat—satiated."

"The Washington dispatches say that you asked for the privilege of signing all of the new certificates."

"It's a lie; the job was given—to me, and—I'm bound to do it. There are a—hundred millions—in the house—but I will—get through."

The only iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other iron preparations will, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

MARINE NEWS.

A Fair Inquiry Yesterday for Grain-Carriers, with a Light Supply of Tonnage.

Three and a Quarter Cents a Bushel Paid on Wheat to Buffalo.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was a very fair inquiry yesterday from shippers of grain for vessels to carry grain, but the offering of tonnage was rather light, and, as a consequence, carrying rates to Buffalo advanced to 3@3¼ cents a bushel on wheat. Rates to Canadian ports were very firm. It is quite likely that all the charters for Lake Erie ports from this time till the close of navigation will be steam vessels or vessels towed by steam, the active inquiry for vessels to carry iron-ore having a tendency to draw the sail grain-carriers into that trade. A little over three weeks now remain in which vessels can go from this port to the lower lakes, and should shippers be pressed for carriers it is possible that some of the steamers may be able to secure from 3½ to 4 cents a bushel for one down-cargo. The engagements yesterday embraced the following vessels:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Steamship W. H. Barnum, wheat	45,000
Propeller Scotia, wheat	31,000
Propeller Scotia, rye	21,000
For Waterville.	
Propeller Glenfinlas, corn	22,000
Schooner E. Fitzgerald, corn	20,000
For Collingwood.	
Steam-barge Nevada, corn	30,000
Total capacity	169,000

The demand for vessels to bring lumber to this port was again very light yesterday, and vesselmen were much depressed at the outlook, and several of them ordered their craft to be stripped and put in winter quarters. Only a few charters were made, the majority of them being for vessels to go to Muskegon to load. There was no change in carrying rates, which are nominally as follows:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50	@1.62½
From Muskegon*	1.50	@1.62½
From White Lake		1.62½
From Pentwater		1.75
From Ludington		1.75
From Menominee		2.00
From Manistee		1.87½
From Alpena		2.25
From Bay City		2.25
From Cheboygan		2.00
From Black River		2.00
From Ashland	3.00	@3.50
From Ontonagon		3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was not a single inquiry yesterday, so far as could be learned, for coarse-freight carriers, and it is only a question of a few days before the majority of vessels engaged in that trade will be stripped of their canvas and placed in ordinary.

The demand for vessels to carry iron-ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports is exceedingly active. Many vessels that have been engaged in the grain trade have been drawn out and chartered for ore, the rates offered by ore-shippers being far better than anything yet offered by the shippers of grain. Quite a number of charters were made yesterday, and the demand was in excess of the supply of vessels. Rates are very firm at the following quotations, and the tendency is toward higher figures:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.65@1.70
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.30@1.35
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.05@1.10
From Marquette to Chicago	1.30@1.40

There was a rather light inquiry at Buffalo yesterday for vessels to load coal for this port and Milwaukee. Rates, however, were firm at the recent advance. No change is reported from other coal-shipping points. Rates to Lake Michigan ports are now quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 75
From Toledo to Chicago	70
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	80
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	70
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	80
From Buffalo to Racine	90
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	92½

The Propeller Boston and the Steamship H. J. Jewett.

In speaking of the comparative merits of the propeller Boston, of the Western Transportation Line, and the steamship H. J. Jewett, of the Union Line, the Detroit *Post and Tribune* says that the newest steamship is usually the best on the lakes, and all older boats must retire into comparative obscurity, while the latest arrival receives all the notice and commendation from vessel-men and marine papers. The H. J. Jewett is without doubt a good vessel, well built and handsome, but she has yet to show herself to be a better business boat than the Boston, which has been quietly coining money for her owners and all along carrying larger loads than the Jewett has so far been able to take. The Jewett is larger than the Boston, as the following dimensions will show: Jewett, length 287 feet, beam 30 feet 8 inches, depth of hold 25 feet. Boston, length 266 feet 4 inches, beam, 35 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 26 feet. The Boston cost $175,000 at a time when iron for shipbuilding purposes was 16 per cent higher than at present. The Jewett cost over $200,000. Making allowance for the Jewett's upper works being of iron, and therefore more lasting than those of the Boston, she is still a much more expensive vessel than the latter. In size and cost the Jewett is far ahead of the Boston, but in carrying capacity the Boston takes the lead. On a draft of fifteen feet of water the Boston carried 2,400 tons of merchandise, together with her fuel, while the Jewett, on a draft of fifteen feet three inches, carried only 2,300 tons with her fuel. As to speed, the Boston runs twelve miles per hour. A higher rate is claimed for the Jewett, but it is doubtful whether she can be economically operated at a speed of over twelve miles. It was at one time claimed that the Nyack was a fifteen mile boat, but the Bosten, running at twelve miles, easily keeps up to her.

Dock and Other Notes.

The fine propeller Juniata, Capt. James O'Neill, is in port.

No accidents or jams were reported in the river yesterday.

Henry Malone was the only applicant yesterday for admission to the Marine Hospital.

The steam-barge Truesdell is in Miller Brothers' dry-dock having her bottom calked.

The propeller Lawrence is in the Vessel-Owners' dry-dock for a general overhauling.

Business was rather slim with the tugs yesterday, the arrivals and departures being few.

The schooner Oak Leaf arrived yesterday from Bark River with 9,500 cedar posts and 800 ties.

Eugene Howard has been appointed master of the tug Hattie Fox, vice William Kelly, resigned.

The receipts of coal by lake at this port yesterday were 5,500 tons of hard coal and 1,400 tons of soft.

The schooners Magnolia and Laura Johnson were stripped yesterday and placed in winter quarters.

Vennor predicts heavy tempestuous weather on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month. Look out for it.

The schooner T. S. Skinner is in one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for bottom calking.

The repairs on the schooner J. E. Gilmore, recently ashore at Caseville, Mich., made at Bay City, cost $5,000.

The receipts of lumber yesterday by lake aggregated 10,404,000 feet. Nearly 9,000,000 shingles were also received.

George P. Gilman yesterday sold the hull of the tug Constitution to Elliott & Lawrence, of Saugatuck. She will have machinery put in and be used as a fishing tug.

The schooner W. S. Crosthwaite was chartered yesterday to load iron-ore at Escanaba for Ashtabula. She left for the former port last evening in tow of the steamship Queen of the West.

The schooner C. K. Nims has been abandoned for the present. The diver in examining her found that her bow was gone. As the pontoons were wanted for other work they were towed back to Detroit.

The tug Balize and wrecking schooner Johnson have been stationed at Cheboygan and will be held there during the remainder of the fall to render assistance to vessels in distress at the Straits and vicinity.

The schooner Nellie McGilvery, which struck the end of the pier at Portage entry and sunk, has been given to Capt. Campau, of the steamer Ivanhoe, and R. Hoar, of Houghton. They will attempt to raise and repair her.

The fine steamship Queen of the West, Capt. Charlie McMillan, was chartered yesterday to carry a cargo of iron-ore from Escanaba to Ashtabula. It is not likely that the Queen of the West will make another trip to this port this season, and after delivering her cargo at Ashtabula will be taken to Buffalo and placed in winter quarters. Capt. McMillan has been very fortunate with his boat, not a single accident having happened to her this season. Charlie is a genial fellow and has many friends at this port, all of whom wish him continued good luck and prosperity.

Now that there is a vacancy in the bridge-tendership of Clark street bridge the city authorities should see that a first-class man is put on that important bridge. No man is better qualified for the position than Conrad Golderman, at present the bridgetender at Eighteenth street. He is a sober man, wide-awake, and competent. Since Golderman has been in charge of the Eighteenth street bridge there has not been a serious accident to it, due entirely to his attention and good judgment. He is just the kind of a man to place on Clark street bridge, and the city authorities will do a wise act if they transfer him from the Eighteenth to the Clark street bridge.

The death of Capt. George Hobson, of the schooner Delaware, took place at Picton last Saturday. About fourteen years ago Capt. Hobson took command of the schooner British Queen, which was the first schooner he ever sailed. His next was the schooner Jesse Macdonald. He became part owner and master of the schooner C. Gearing. He sailed the Gearing for seven years and subsequently commanded the schooner S. and J. Collier, and for the past two years he has sailed the schooner Delaware. Capt. Hobson leaves a wife and four children at his home in Black River, Prince Edward County, Ont. He was 43 years old, and an honest, warm-hearted sailor, who was respected wherever he was known.

It seems to be the general opinion among vessel-owners that on Nov. 1 at least one-half of the steam-barges and sail craft on the lakes will be in winter quarters. They say the sooner they are laid up the better, as they will not be exposed to the fall gales, and as there is no profit in running them at present freights it would be better for them to have the vessels laid up, besides a rebate of 20 per cent on their insurance can be obtained by laying up craft Nov. 1. From every port the same dullness prevails. At Buffalo a number of vessels are going out of the lumber trade, some of them to lay up, and there is considerable talk among owners of placing their vessels into winter quarters in short order.

The tug Crusader, owned by Capt. John Pridgeon, takes the confectionery for big tows so far this season. She passed this port on Tuesday with the following schooners:

	Tons.	Tow bill.
Michigan	1,029	$232
E. A. Nicholson	721	185
Marengo	648	173
L. L. Lamb	747	195
Total	3,145	$785

If tugs could average half the above amount on their tows tug owners would again wear hats on one side of their heads and smoke 20-cent cigars.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

Capt. Conlon, of the propeller St. Paul, was surprised at Collingwood to be summoned to appear before the officials investigating the propeller Asia disaster, and he told them some unpalatable truths. He was asked if he ever knew of a canal steamer that he considered safe. Having sailed one of the Northern Transit steamers for fifteen years, he answered that he had, and referred them to that line of steamers, not one of which had ever foundered. They wanted to know why the Canadian canal steamers were not just as safe. His answer was that they seemed to him to be built by the mile and sawed off into such lengths as was most desired and ends fitted in. He was also called upon to give them some information in regard to the marine laws of the United States, inspection of steamboat licenses, etc. He gave them the desired information and invited them on board the St. Paul and showed them the provisions they were obliged to carry out for the safety of the passengers, and the difference in the construction of the St. Paul and the Asia, and where the latter was defective.

Signals Ordered Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Signals are ordered up at Escanaba, Marquette, Duluth, Section Two; storm centre north of Minnesota. The winds will be between north and west.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 19—12 m.—In port—Steam-barge H. Howard and barges; steamship William Edwards with steam-barges Page and Foster; schooners Acontias, Unadilla, Young America, Selkirk, and F. B. Gardner.

Passed down—Steam-barge Garden City and barges, 8:30 a. m.; steam-barge Salina and barges, 11 a. m.; schooners Barbarian and China, 10 a. m.; schooner Ida Keith, 11:30 a. m.; schooner H. A. Kent, 6:40 a. m.; schooners Typo and Mineral State, 8 a. m.; schooners Owasco and Fioretta, 9:10 a. m.; schooners Niagara and H. C. Richards, 11:30 a. m.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 19—10:30 p. m.—In port, wind bound—Steam-barge Howard; steam-barge Ontonagon; steamship Edwards; steam-barge Business; steam-barge Graves; schooners Acontias, Unadilla, Young America, Helvetia, J. H. Mead, Itaskia, Page, Foster, Gardner, Selkirk, Pensaukee, Homer, and L. J. Clark, tug Johnson and barges, and steamers Ward and Flora.

Passed down—Steam-barge Iron Age and consort, 1 p. m.; steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 7 p. m.; schooners Niagara and H. C. Richards, 11:45 p. m.; schooner Acorn, 5 p. m.; schooner John Westley, 1:05 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 4:10 p. m.

Wind north, heavy. Weather cool and cloudy.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 19.—Arrived—Steam-barge W. L. Brown, steam-barge Minneapolis, schooner W. J. Wilcox.

Sailed—Steam-barge W. L. Brown, steam-barge Rube Richards with consort May Richards, schooner Thomas Howland, schooner Camden, schooner R. Hollaron.

Wind south, fresh.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Alaska, corn, flour, etc.; steamship H. J. Jewett, corn, flour, etc.; steamship J. H. Farwell, corn; schooner J. H. Rutter, wheat, rye; barge Jeremiah Godfrey, wheat; schooner Manitowoc, corn. From Duluth—Propeller Raleigh, wheat; schooner Luzerne, wheat.

Cleared for Chicago—Steamship R. A. Packer, coal; propeller Chicago, cement, etc.; propeller James Fisk, rails, etc.; schooner James Couch, coal; schooner Manitowoc, light. For Milwaukee—Steamship C. J. Kershaw, coal; propeller Philadelphia, coal and salt.

The demand for coal tonnage was light, as the large carriers engaged the past two days have considerably reduced stocks. Rates, however, were steady at 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. Engagmeents: For Chicago—Schooner George Murray, coal at 75 cents. For Milwaukee—Propeller Philadelphia and steamship J. H. Farwell and consorts J. H. Rutter and Jeremiah Godfrey, coal at 75 cents. For Duluth—Schooner Frank Perew, coal on contract.

Canal freights were unsettled. Boatowners were firm in demanding 8 cents on wheat to New York, but shippers were not will to give it. It is so late in the season that boats will be able to make only one round trip, and so they can wait a few days as well as not. A few loads of wheat were shipped on boats owned by contractors who had agreed to carry it for about 7 cents. On flaxseed 6¼ cents was paid.

The schooner Manitowoc has come out of dock after a thorough recalking. She will likely go into the lumber trade.

The schooner D. S. Austin, now unloading ore at Black Rock, will lay up here as soon as finished.

The schooner Eliza Gerlach, unloading wheat here, will at once go to Cleveland and to winter quarters, and the schooner J. E. Gilmore, which was recently ashore at Caseville, will also be stripped there.

The iron steamship H. J. Jewett was still aground tonight in front of the Union Steamboat Company's dock. She is resting easy and does not seem to be straining any. The wind has been from the north all day, and the water is over a foot low. The experience of the Jewett would show that there is need of dredging where she is fast.

Vessel Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—Cleared—Propeller Chicago with merchandise for Chicago.

Charters—Propeller Queen of the West and schooner Crosthwaite, ore, Escanaba to Ashtabula, private terms; steam-barges Hecla and Hurlbut, and schooner Senator, coal to Chicago at 80 cents; schooner Chandler, coal to Chicago at 90 cents; schooner Sage, ore, Escanaba to Erie, $1.25.

The Canadian schooner J. G. Worts, which discharged a cargo of barley at the Union Elevator today, fell short 520 bushels. It is thought the error occurred at Toronto. Freight was paid on the barley delivered.

Marine News from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—Arrived from below, coal-laden—Steam-barge A. J. Wright and consorts H. J. Mills and W. A. Sherman, barges S. E. Marvin and R. L. Fryer, and schooner Moonlight.

Cleared for Escanaba, light—Steam-barge A. Everett and consort F. A. Morse, barges Mears and C. G. King, and schooner C. O. Barnes.

Iron-ore freights today were firm at $1.25 from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports.

There was a good demand for lumber carriers today, especially for Muskegon, and rates to that port advanced 12½ cents. Charters—Steam-barge Daisy Day and schooners G. Barber and Ashtabula, lumber, Muskegon to this port at $1.50 per thousand feet; schooner Challenge, bark from Muskegon at $2 per cord.

Capt. Warner, owner, and Capt. Byrnes, master, of the schooner C. H. Burton, abandoned on Fisherman's Shoal, left for their homes in Cleveland tonight. The Burton was insured for $10,-000, equally divided between the following companies: Ætna, Mercantile of Cleveland, Manhattan, and Greenwich.

The wrecking tug Leviathan is in dry-dock for needed repairs.

The Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 19.—Departed—Propellers Van Raalte, St. Paul, Ste. Marie, Canada, and Enterprise; tugs Minter, Peck, and Bennett; and schooner North Cape.

Arrived—Schooner Orphan Boy.

The tugs Bennett and Peck are working on the Ely, ashore at Detour. Two pumps were put on board. One pump was not sufficient to lower the water. She is in bad shape.

Northwest wind, brisk. Weather cold.

The Schooner F. B. Gardner Run Into by the Schooner Republic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 19.—The schooner F. B. Gardner was run into last night by the schooner Republic while she was lying at anchor in St. Clair River. The Republic lost her jib-boom, head, and stem. She is leaking some. The Gardner's loss consists of her fore rigging, part of a sail, and four stanchions. It will cost $600 to repair both vessels.

East Tawas Harbor of Refuge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 19.—The tug Laketon, just in, reports that the barge A. M. Case this afternoon lost her deck-load of lumber off Charity Island. The tug Stranger towed her under Point Lookout. Wind northeast. The tugs Torrent and Vulcan are sheltered here, with a large raft for Toledo. The tug Laketon leaves in search of the raft she lost off Tawas Point as soon as the weather permits.

Go Ahead and Do It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—It having been represented to the Marine Department that Canadian vessels on arriving at American ports are subjected to inspection under the American maritime laws, it is believed that the department will endeavor to retaliate on the American lake or ocean vessels plying to or from Canadian ports, which will in future have to submit to Canadian inspection.

A Sunken Schooner Blown Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 19.—The schooner Annie McGilvray, which has been sunk in the channel of the Portage River for a month past, and has impeded navigation considerably, was this afternoon blown up by the authorities of the Portage River Improvement Company, all attempts to raise her having failed and her owners having abandoned her.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 19.—Arrived—Schooner Jura and schooner Three Brothers.

Cleared—Steam-barge Sparta, steam-barge Continental, steam-barge Smith Moore, schooner Sumatra, schooner Magnetic, schooner H. G. Cleveland, schooner I. N. Foster.

Passed up—Propellers St. Louis and Samuel F. Hodge.

Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 19.—Passed down—Schooner Hoboken, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Grah, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Oswegatchie, Bay City salt.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Oceanic, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Thompson, lumber.
Schr Monitor, Thompson, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Whitefish Bay, ties.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Delaware, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Guido, Pierport, lumber.
Schr D. De Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr A. F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbrige, Kewaunee, ties.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Pensaukee, ties.
Schr Driver, Clay Banks, wood.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Vermont, Manistee, lumber.
Schr R. N. Rice, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. A. Muir, Oswego, coal.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Cedar River, posts.
Schr J. B. Prince, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. F. Allen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Tricolor, Racine, cobblestones.
Schr Speed, Pentwater, cedar posts.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, cedar posts.
Schr Julia Larsen, Pentwater, cedar posts.
Schr Flying Mist, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, Michigan City, light.
Schr Collingwood, St. Martins, cedar posts.
Schr Topsy, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Evening Star, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. Jones, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Lumberman, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Minnie Slawson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. C. Hutchison, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Gipsy, Ludington, lumber.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Frank Crawford, Gordon Bay, ties and posts.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Duluth, Mackinaw, sundries.
Prop Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Fremont, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 55,000 bu wheat.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, light.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, grain.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, sundries.
Schr P. J. Bronson, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Herchel, Menominee, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Wollin, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr Henry Cowles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee, light.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Manistee, light.
Schr Send, Holland, light.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Sardinia, Pentwater, light.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Oak Leaf, Manistee, light.
Schr S. A. West, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, 37,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Eclipse, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, light.
Schr Parana, Duncan City, sundries.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Wolverine, Muskegon, light.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, 56,000 bu corn.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, light.
Schr Pathfinder, Cleveland, light.
Schr Helen Williams, Menominee, 16,441 bu oats.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, light.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, light.

Youthful Criminals.

The London *World*, in an article pleading for the introduction of corporal punishment, gives the following sketch of some types of youthful criminals:

Let the skeptic take the morning papers for two days and cull from them examples for himself. Here is a pretty story for him—one about a little boy of 8 years. He is already a liar and a thief. Several times has he tried to commit arson. Let his parents bring home any pet animal—a dog, a cat, a parrot—and straightway he tortures it to death with revolting cruelty. His father, of course, says he is "beyond control," and no school will tolerate him within its walls for a single day. Or shall we take another? Here is one about two boys, aged 10 years, charged with vagrancy, and who live by thieving. Their parents, as usual, cannot control them. If they are shut up and their clothes taken away, they escape naked into the streets. If they cannot escape they will try to set fire to the house. Then again there is another pleasant tale for the social scientist to reflect on. It is that of the boy at Feltham Industrial School who, a few days ago, hanged himself because he was 'sent to the cells.' He was sent there because he had a weakness for amusing himself by blowing air into frogs till they burst. Nor need we confine ourselves to the burglar who shot the groom at Stamford Hill the other day for a specimen of the grown-up rowdy. We can be introduced to that ruffian whose story startled the magistrate the other day. He belongs to a gang of depredators, some of whom are in prison mainly in consequence of evidence given by a chemist at Bow. This chemist the gang accordingly proceeded to put daily in terror of his life. They assaulted him when they could, attacked his house, dogged his footsteps, and in time would have got what they wanted—a chance of shooting him safely. Another we may read of, who conceived 'a dislike' to an 'officious' policeman. They waylaid him one night, when they kicked and mangled him in the usual manner. To be sure, they were caught and punished; but the police know they do not heed their punishment much; and that when they come out they will 'mark' the offending 'copper' with the ever ready revolver. This leads us to say that it is the revolver which has made the rough master of the situation, and its introduction, even as an instrument of persuasion, into trifling disputes—such as one over a contract of service, a few days ago, where a tramway manager threatened a conductor with the office six-shooter—will force us to alter our punishments for crimes of violence. But the fact we specially desire to bring home to the social scientist is that the 'incorrigible' cub of crime, and the adult brute who combines murder with burglary, and who does not consider it worth while assaulting a man unless he 'makes a clean job of it,' are fast becoming our masters. A state of things is rapidly coming about when the social scientist may aptly remark, 'Now is the knave absolute.' The law is failing to frighten rascality, and for an excellent reason in the case of the housebreaker. The late Mr. Peace taught him a lesson that he is not likely to forget in a hurry—that the revolver makes detection and capture almost impossible. It matters little to a thief now if he be discovered. He simply shoots his pursuer, and then runs away. It is the exception, and not the rule, for him to be caught. When he is caught, unless he has committed murder, he is only punished as a burglar, and for that he is prepared."

AMONG THE SEALERS.

Newfoundland's Unique Industry—The Spring Sailing of the Fleet—The Massacre of a Herd and Its Revolting Sights.

St. John's (N. F.) Correspondence New York Evening Post.

Among the many strange industries of the world that exact from men hardihood, persistence, and daring scarcely one compares with the pursuit of the oil seals, a calling, I believe, now substantially monopolized by the Newfoundlanders. The seal here referred to must at the outset be distinguished from the fur seal of Alaska, whose soft coat makes warm the heart of the city belle in exact proportion as the face of paterfamilias grows blue and his pocketbook thin. The creature sought by the Newfoundlander yields only oil and a coarse-grained but expensive leather; he comes down on the ice from the far Arctic every spring, and soon after the breeding period, which begins about the middle of March, the fierce hunt for him opens, lasting until about the end of April. How important this industry is to Newfoundland may be conceived of from the fact that about 6,000 men engage in it each season at St. John's alone, while the annual exports of seal products reach a value of more than $1,000,000. Next to the omnipresent codfish, the seal is the commercial staple of Newfoundland, and deprived of the animal the islanders would be forced to bridge over a terrible gap of semi-starvation and poverty.

The life of the seal, or "sivoil" as the Newfoundlanders call him, is a most curious career of variety and change. Little can be said of the mysteries of his winter life, which is passed far up on the edges of the lower Arctic zone of ice, which, breaking away in early spring, floats southward on the Labrador sea-current. Their gregarious habit then brings the seals together in immense numbers, and old sealers tell of having seen dozens of acres of ice so thickly covered that the creatures could scarcely move. As the ice drifts into melting latitudes the troops of seals disperse. Where they go is uncertain; except that a few scattered wanderers swim southward along the coasts of the United States as far as the Delaware River. The majority, no doubt, return to the Arctic ice fringes, where, though warm-blooded creatures, they find their most congenial home. The food of the full-grown seal is another of the mysteries of its existence. In the shallows it is fish, but the seal is often found fat and rotund on the Atlantic ice, sailing for long distances over depths where fish either never live at all or live a mile or two below the surface. The breeding period begins about the middle of March, after the ice had floated to a point some 600 miles north of St. John's, the female seal bringing forth her single young on the hummocks. Then occurs a most extraordinary phenomenon. The young at birth weigh about five pounds. In fifteen days they weigh forty or fifty, gaining sometimes as much as five pounds in twenty-four hours. Nature furnishes the "white-coat," as the baby is called, an oily coating of blubber just beneath the skin, which in ten days thickens from half an inch to three inches, or even four. The young seal during this period of astonishing development lives on its mother's milk and on animalculæ which it sucks from the pores of the thin drift-ice. The seal fishermen have half a dozen names for the seals at various stages of growth. They are "white-coats," "harps" (from a dark harp-shaped mark upon the back), "bedlamers," "hoods," and "doghoods" according to age. The doghood is the old male seal, which is equipped with a thick skin on the head and neck. When attacked the doghood resists fiercely, and the hardest blow makes no impression on the tough integument the animal draws up in folds so as to completely cover the forehead and nose.

The sailing of the seal fleet from St. John's early in March is the momentous event of the year. All through the long winter, shut in by deep snows, living in utter idleness and depressed by chill poverty, the fisherman has eked out an existence most miserable and monotonous. With March and the sealing season his fetters are broken, and there comes an abrupt transition. The fishermen, hardy, muscular fellows, inured to the sea, crowd the streets. The great sealing firms are fitting out their craft; there is a hum of life on the wharves; business everywhere in the town awakes, and the whole city feels new life and impulse. On the 1st of March the sailing vessels leave for the northward "to meet the ice," as the local phrase goes. They are allowed twelve days' start of sealing steamers, which go on the 12th of March every year. These steamers are stanch craft, some of them so large as to be 800 tons register. Their bows are iron-plated against the thick ice which they must often penetrate to reach the breeding-grounds of the seal. They are crowded with sealers, not unfrequently carrying as many as 250 men, "sardined" three in a bunk scarcely the same number of feet wide. Altogether some twenty of these steam-vessels, with 3,000 hands, leave the harbor almost simultaneously. The wharves are crowded, flags flutter in the breeze, and saluting cannon roar their sonorous farewells. But lively as is the day of departure in these times, it is tame compared to the going of the sailing-ships thirty years ago, before steamers had well nigh monopolized the trade. In those days there sailed each year almost 400 vessels, manned by 13,000 men, and old residents of St. John's dilate with pride on the magnificent sight on the day when the great fleet put to sea.

Now the four or five days' voyage to meet the southward-moving ice begins. Keen watchmen on the masts keep watch for the first sign of a seal herd. The superstitious sealers greet as a happy omen the finding of a solitary baby "white-coat" on a strip of ice. Some of them kill the creature, and, like the ancient augurs, examine the entrails, professing to know occult signs showing the direction in which the seal herd must be sought. Others say that the direction of the baby seal's nose when first seen proves where the herd is, and still others take on board the baby and keep it alive "for luck." Ere long, if good fortune follows the craft, the seals are sighted. The steamer runs into the broad ice-fields, the deck covered with excited men waiting the signal to disembark. The ice, perhaps, is covered for half a square mile with the young seals, 15 days old, incapable of taking to the water, and watched by father and mother seals, who never desert their young in extremity. Another moment, and 200 wild men, armed with long staves, are over the sides, and the slaughter opens. A scene follows which even hardened sealers describe as piteous. A blow on the nose stuns the young seal. Then, drawing a sharp knife, the sealer with wonderful celerity rips open the skin and blubber, pulls out the gory carcass, and leaves both on the ice to take another victim. The seals have a cry almost exactly like a human being, and tears like those of mortals fall from their eyes. Their wild wailings, the piteous attempts of the mothers to shield their young, the bloody ice, the quivering carcasses crawling often some distance before life is extinct, and the shouts of the butchers make a sight that beggars all description. The massacre done, the "pelts," as the hides with the attached blubber are technically called, are put on board the steamer, which, if not loaded, begins search for a new herd and fresh butchery. Only the young seals are killed on this first voyage, as their pelts are proportionately more valuable, and the old seals can be left for a second venture later in the season.

These sealing voyages are either immense successes or most costly failures. Tens of thousands of dollars are needed to equip the vessels, which sometimes return without a solitary pelt. But the profits of one good voyage compensate for several bad ones. The pelts fetch in some years as much as $4 each, and instances are recorded where more than 40,000 have been brought in by a single steamer. One of the largest catches on record is that of the Resolute, which some years ago, after a short voyage, returned with 42,000 pelts, worth $125,000. Seal pelts had to be loaded into the berths, even the boats were filled, and the vessel steamed but three and a half knots an hour during her return to St. John's. In the city excitement runs high during the absence of the steamers. Bets are made on their takes, the respective merits of their Captains are canvassed, every arrival is noted with eager interest, and trembling owners await the news that heralds great profits or a heavy loss for the year. At best the business is a huge "gamble," needing large capital and persistent struggle. One firm, for instance, which a few years ago made $175,000 in one season, has this year lost $80,000. The Captains of the craft are paid a royalty of 10 cents a seal. Of the cargo, after the royalty is deducted, one-third goes to the crew and two-thirds to the shipowners, who find vessel, supplies, and equipment.

"KIRTAG."

A Country Festival in Moravia.

New York Sun.

HRUSOVANY, Sept. 17.—This little Slavic village in Moravia has during the past week been the scene of busy activity. All the low white houses, with their high-gabled, red-tiled roofs and blue stripes at base, which extend in an unbroken row along the one endless street of the village, underwent a thorough cleaning and whitewashing inside and out; every crevice was patched, the white pine floors neatly scrubbed, windows washed, feather-beds and pillows freshly covered, windows and doors painted, muslin curtains done up and daintily hung—and all this in anticipation of the harvest festival, Kirtag, or Church day.

The heart and soul of the whole festival is the dance, which is kept up three consecutive afternoons and evenings, the evening invariably lengthening into a night.

The organizer and leader of the dance is chosen by the vote of the lads in an assembly held in the public-house, and is called in Bohemian the starek, literally "older lad," and was in former times the oldest lad of the village, a sort of Burgermeister (Burgomaster) for the young in all matters of festivity, just as the Alderman, or "Older-mann," controlled the more serious municipal affairs. At present he is chosen chiefly for his social qualities; the most moral, strongest, handsomest, richest, etc., is preferred, on the same principle as Kings were and still are elected, with the exception that purity of morals forms the one essential to his choice, though beauty and riches often throw the balance in the scale. One whose life has not been chaste, or who has been publicly punished, cannot officiate. In some parts he is elected for three years, and, if he marry in the interim, he has the privilege of appointing his successor for the remainder of his term. Formerly he was called on to prove his worth by tests of skill and strength. The village steer was decked out in gay ribbons and let loose on the green, and the *starck* obliged to catch him and lead him home through the village; or an oak was felled which he was obliged to carry on his shoulders. If he succeeded in these feats his term of office was prolonged for another three years without casting the ballot.

He chooses two assistant masters of ceremonies, who must meet the same moral requirements, and each of the three chooses a *starka*, or *olderlassie*, with whom he opens the dance. On these couples devolves all the responsibility of the dance, with the engagement, payment, and hospitable entertainment of the musicians.

An excellent brass band of six pieces has been provided from the neighboring towns, the starcks receive its members at the station, and with genuine hospitality care for their physical comfort. Shortly before 3 they start from the house of the starck, striking up an inspiriting national march which makes every heart in the village tingle, and causes the lassies' fingers to fly in adjusting ruffles and bands. They take up their position before the public house, under a primitive arbor of fresh, green boughs.

The starcks are dressed in black peasant costume, with a twig of rosemary fastened to their little black felt hats by means of a crimson ribbon. The first holds in his hand a glass flask of wine, the neck of which is ornamented with a gay ribbon of the same color. He has provided several kegs of wine to replenish his flask. He drinks first, then passes it to his comrades and the musicians.

People have begun to gather about the dance plot, and precisely at 3 the lads beckon with their fingers in different directions, whereupon the three *starkas*, with demure and dignified gait, modestly looking down, a twig of sweet rosemary tied with a crimson ribbon in hand, advance toward them from behind the crowd. A lively walk is struck up and the dance opened, the first *starck* with his partner beginning and being followed by the other two couples. They keep their long thin cigars in their mouths while dancing; a peasant lad who is not able to skillfully handle his cigar while dancing is scorned. These three couples alone participate in the first dance, and when it is ended the *starck* passes his festive bottle to each of the girls, who each in turn take a swallow. Now many lads in black flock to the spot, and are welcomed with the bottle. The girls begin to arrive in little squads and form a wide gay circle about the pole. When the music begins, the lads, standing in the centre, beckon from a distance to the girls they wish for partners, and these, never mistaking which is meant, advance to meet them. After the dance the girls fall to one side or link arms, the lads to the other, and the little girls, who in groups of four have been joining hands and dancing in rings, look up to see why the music ceases.

The dance, in holiday costume, is a pretty sight, for etiquet demands among the peasants a high regard to their personal appearance on all festive occasions. Week days the laboring girls go barefooted, and seem to have nothing on but one dark skirt, clinging to them in its limpness, and a bobbed jacket. On holidays they awaken admiration in proportion to the brilliancy of the color and the diameter of their skirts, and have often on nine or ten of these spreading articles, from which they receive much the shape of a toad-stool.

Each village has certain deviations of costume, each with its own peculiar charm. That of the Klobouk girls is one of the most picturesque. It consists of bright calico skirts, a peasant waist, usually of scarlet woolen stuff, fastened in front, and decorated with many horizontal rows of bright braid, yellow, blue, green, and silver, gold, and glass beads. The white blouse projecting above it is full, and forms at the neck an immense Mary Stuart ruche, edged with lace; the full puff sleeves stand high above the shoulder, and end in a deep ruffle a little above the elbow. The costume is completed by a large, bright-flowered kerchief, skillfully tied so as to fully conceal the hair and make two great ear-laps from the top of the head, a full round crown, and a long peak extending to the waist, a plain, bright silk apron tied at the back with long streamers and reaching nearly to the bottom of the skirt, exquisitly polished dainty high-topped men's boots, and last, not least, a handkerchief—this comprises a full square yard of white shirting with a three-inch crochet edging, the whole starched stiff and folded in four, and held exactly at the middle point in the right hand, the same hand always bearing a little bouquet, often of marigold, gillyflowers, and mignonet. When a short person is decked out in this costume she looks from the rear the squattiest of the squat.

Between the dances the bright girls promenade four and five together, arm in arm, in a circle about the Maypole, the lads often forming a ring before the musicians' stand by placing their arms about each other's shoulders, and so jumping up and down on one spot, passing the bottle the while and giving an occasional whoop; or, again, they stand still in their circle and sing national rounds.

Of a sudden, when the dance is at its hight, two black-eyed gypsy-girls appear on the scene. Although on ordinary occasions often brutally driven off, they today soon find a lively youth who appreciates their genius for dancing and calls them into the circle. As they begin to dance the other couples fall back one by one among the lookers-on; the musicians change the tune to a fiery Hungarian national dance, and now the two couples have the field to themselves. The gypsies dance with their whole soul and inspire their partners with them; and as they go through their graceful steps, their whole being in harmonious motion, the lad sometimes merely standing and with upraised arm holding but the gypsy's finger tips as she lightly makes her graceful evolutions, the surrounding multitude breaks into applause and screams with delight. At the conclusion the gypsies vanish into their vagabond existence as unexpectedly as they appeared.

At 8 all go to their homes for supper, and after the repast the real life begins. Groups of girls and lads, with beautiful rich, mellow voices, sing along the street under the star-light sky, their national songs often full of melancholy, but again very spirited. Occasionally the peculiar sharp shout of the lads is heard, and soon after 9 the dancers begin to flock to the May pole, and it is not long before the graceful strains of a mazurka set them in motion. Now dance varies with song, and as the night deepens the whoop of the youth is often heard, for the young leader sees to it that the hospitable bottle is kept circulating, and the rising spirits seek relief in occasional impulsive yelps.

Dawn breaks on the second festal day before the merrymakers separate, and this again leads in the third. When this is passed the lads and the lasses return once more to ploughshare and flail for another year of work.

THE COURTS.

Seventeen Thousand Dollars Damages in the Halsted-Street Viaduct Suits.

Scoville vs. Scoville—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Cases, Etc.

The Halsted Street Viaduct Cases.

Judge Hawes has for several days past been hearing the six cases of Michael Rigney and others against the city to recover damages for injury to their property from the construction of the Halsted street viaduct. The property embraces the whole block between Halsted and Union street on Kinzie. The cases were concluded and the jury yesterday brought in verdicts aggregating about $17,000 against the city. The cases were first tried several years ago, and went against the property-owners. On appeal, however, the Supreme Court held the plaintiffs had a good cause of action and remanded the cases for new trials, which have just been had. The city authorities consider the result a victory in the main for them, as the evidence tended to show the plaintiffs had been damaged to the extent of $30,000.

Scoville vs. Scoville.

In the Scoville divorce case, Mrs. Scoville filed an amended bill asking for the custody of her little girl Bertha and for solicitors' fees pending the hearing of the case. Scoville also filed a long affidavit stating he believed his wife was insane and that a trial of that question was about to be had in the County Court. He claims she has been misrepresenting him in various ways, and denies that he has attempted to take her child from her or that he has refused to give her any money. On the contrary, he claims to have given her $97 since Sept. 1. She has also been selling a large number of copies of Guiteau's "The Truth and the Removal" at a dollar apiece. He has often requested her to stop wandering around the streets with her child, as Bertha often gets only a meal a day and is not attending school. He wants all proceedings in the divorce case suspended until the insanity question is decided in the County Court.

The Montello Granit Company—King's Answer.

About two months ago James H. Anderson filed a bill in the Superior Court against C. B. King and the Chicago City Railway Company to prevent the payment of a draft for $7,000 by the company and to compel an accounting with respect to the affairs of the Montello Granit Company, in which both Anderson and King were interested. Yesterday King filed his answer denying all the charges made against him, and claiming that he was a creditor of the Montello Granit Company to the amount of several thousand dollars. He also claims to have negotiated the construction of the connecting railway to the granit quarry, and obtained a valuable railway freight contract. He denies that Anderson owned a majority of the stock, or that he has contributed all the necessary capital for the operation of the business, and charges that the latter has lately refused to pay the men at the quarry, has manipulated his accounts on the books of the company, has devoted his time to outside interests adverse to the company, and is at present in debt to the extent of $40,000, while his property is mortgaged to its full value.

Ten Thousand Dollars Wanted.

Martin Garrity commenced a libel suit yesterday against Wilbur F. Storey to recover $10,000 damages. He says that the *Times* a short time ago contained an article in which he was called an "old reprobate" and other similar choice terms, and accused of being the father of the notorious Garrity boys, and with having attempted to shoot a man. Garrity says this is all a falsehood and a mistake, but that he has been damaged to the extent of $10,000 in his credit and reputation.

The error is believed to be due to a blunder of the police, who confounded Martin Garrity, the plaintiff, a respectable man, with one John Garrity, who was arrested on a variety of charges.

Divorces.

Amelia Eldred filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Horace H. Eldred, asking for a divorce on the ground of drunkenness and desertion.

Samuel H. Osborn asked for a divorce from his wife Annie on account of her alleged adultery, both before and after marriage.

George P. Rummel says that some time in 1870 he enjoyed about two months of married life, but that his wife, Lizzie Rummel, left him on the 4th of October, 1870, and has never come back. Twelve years' absence has enabled him to philosophize over her desertion, and he now asks that the useless and merely formal tie may be legally dissolved.

Maggie Lowe asked for a divorce from Frederick Lowe for the same cause.

Maggie Brace complains that her husband, Alonzo Isaac Brace, has been for years in the habit of abusing her shamefully, knocking her down without warning, and calling her vile names. He has, she says, also repeatedly threatened to kill her and the children, and she dares not live with him any longer.

Josephine Chrisagis petitioned for a divorce, charging that her husband in 1873 was convicted of felony in Boston, and sentenced to State's Prison for five years.

A bill for divorce was filed Wednesday but suppressed for service by Adeline Brokaw against James M. Brokaw, the charge being adultery.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted divorces in the following cases: Lillie Hammer from Frederick Hammer on the ground of cruelty, to Wilhelm H. C. Finckh from Adelbert E. Finckh for drunkenness, to Adolph Schwendemann from Eliza J. Schwendemann for adultery, and to Annie Bienart from Henry Bienart for cruelty.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Mary K. Brown from John Brown on the ground of cruelty.

Items.

Judge Jameson has concluded the call of his October calendar, and will have no further call until Nov. 7, when he will take up his November calendar. No divorce cases will be heard until Saturday, Nov. 11.

United States Courts.

J. J. Schillinger filed a bill yesterday against J. B. Hurlbut to restrain him from using a patent granted July 19, 1870, for improved concrete pavements.

State Courts.

Edward P. Catlin commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company to recover $3,000 damages.

Samuel C. Sargeant sued the Central Warehouse Company for $1,000.

Don L. Patterson filed a bill against Celia, Isaiah, and Joseph W. Richmond and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,250 on the S. 50 feet of Lot 4, Block 3, in the subdivision of that part of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 5, 37, 14, east of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and the S. 50 feet of Lot 5, Block 7, the N. 50 feet and the S. 25 feet of Lot 3, Block 10, and the N. 50 feet of Lot 1, Block 9, all in South Englewood Subdivision of part of Sec. 4, 37, 14.

County Court.

The West Park Commissioner condemnation case, which has been on trial for some days, was given to the jury, and up to a late hour no conclusion had been reached.

Criminal Court.

Duncan Beveridge, charged with abduction, gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

Robert Born was found guilty of larceny, and given eighteen months in the penitentiary.

Frank Powers was found guilty of burglary, and under age, and was given two years in the Reform School.

George Parker pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the House of Correction.

Thomas Brooks was tried for mayhem, and the jury was out.

Frank Smith was on trial for selling liquor to drunkards. The evidence was heard, and the arguments will be made today.

James McNamara was arraigned for murder and entered a plea of not guilty, and was remanded.

F. C. Dixon, G. G. Wells, J. Surgis, and James Cushing were attached for contempt and adjudged to pay costs for refusing to answer subpœnas as jurors.

The following cases have been transferred from Judge Gardner's calendar to Judge Anthony's, and will be called commencing Monday: Nos. 140, 144, 150, 160, 164, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 190, 193, 194, 197, 199, 200, 203, 206, 207, 208, 211, 215, 216, 218, 220, 230, 231, 232, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 238 to 243, 246, 250, 258, 260, 261, and 262.

The Insane.

Yesterday was insane-day in the County Court, and Judge Loomis sat in the North Side branch in the morning and disposed of five unimportant cases. William Ryer, a married man aged 45 years, was sent from the bridewell to the County Jail. The cause of his disease was unknown. Casper Weich, a single man aged 42 years, was picked up on the streets by the police. The cause of his disease was supposed to be epilepsy. He had no friends, and was declared insane and a pauper. John Dare, a single man aged 52 years, imagines that he sees spirits. At one time he was confined in a Maryland asylum, and the cause of his disease was brain fever. Carl Goldstein, aged 28 years, imagines that he is an actor. The cause of his disease was drinking to excess. A young girl named Ida Johnson, aged 22 years, was picked up by the police. She could not speak a word, and the cause of her disease was not known.

Probate Court.

The contested will of F. W. Gunderjahn has come to light again. What purports to be the original will was admitted to probate Dec. 20, 1880. It appointed a trustee to manage the estate, which is valued at $30,000, the proceeds to go to the wife and children, etc. There was no opposition to the will at the time, it appears, but about a year later a new will turned up in the possession of the wife which gave her the estate absolutely, and which it is claimed by the contestants was a forgery. The contest was not heard at the time on account of the question of the jurisdiction of the court, and the case has slumbered until now. Several witnesses were examined yesterday to show that the last will was genuine. Among them was a 13-year-old daughter of the deceased, and others who related the circumstances under which the will had been made and signed. The executor of the estate replied with testimony equally voluminous, introducing enlarged photographs of the signatures to the two wills, and contending that they were in many particulars entirely dissimilar. The evidence was not all heard, however, for want of time, and a further hearing was postponed until Wednesday.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Call of his calendar.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE GARY—407 to 456, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 6,672, 6,690, 6,714, 6,724, 6,780, 6,784, 6,790, 6,802. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,432, 5,456, 6,492, 5,516, 6,522, 6,560, and 6,564. No. 6,204, Kane vs. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—General business. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 275½, 282, 283, 284, 285. No. 269, Schumacher vs. Barrows, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 210, 211, 216, 217, 219, 221. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—First call, 51 to 100, inclusive. Trial call term Nos. 110, 111, 126, 128, 132, 134, 139, 140, 142, 147, 148. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 9, Scott vs. Harris, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—38. No. 37, Schnell vs. Helle, on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 423, 374, and 400.

JUDGE LOOMIS—The Scoville case on trial, which will last for several days.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 191.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Daniel Eyer vs. Francis P. and Jennie A. Owings, $213.20.—John Voltz vs. George and Katharina Kohlmann, $1,220.81.—Abraham Sternheim vs. John Martin, $830.—John Creswell et al. vs. Harry C. Whitney, $86.91.

JUDGE GARY—Henry Sayers et al. vs. Louis Barth, $167.20.—D. B. Fisk et al. vs. Julius G. Becker and Henry Berlin, $668.37.

JUDGE SMITH—S. J. Avery vs. John E. and Harriet J. Ingersoll, $668.—C. P. McKay vs. Mayer Kaiser; verdict, $451.85, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Henry Dibblee vs. John F. Wollensak; verdict, $43.84.

JUDGE HAWES—Abigail V. Stuck vs. City of Chicago; verdict, $4,000.—Maria T. Boynton, executrix, vs. same; verdict, $5,405.75.—Michael Rignee vs. same; verdict, $1,575.—J. H. Hickman vs. same; verdict, $1,575.—Caroline Douse vs. same; verdict, $1,500.—Patrick Murray vs. same; verdict, $3,718.15.

JUDGE BARNUM—S. D. Ludden et al. vs. Henry Berlin, $580.—Ernst Heldmaier et al. vs. Bartel G. Olson, $352.80.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

She Is Alive and Well.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

RED OAK, Ia., Oct. 19.—Please state in your weekly whether or not Miss Ella Wheeler died at Mendota, Ill., Sept. 30. J. B.

Maria Holley.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—Will you be kind enough to tell me in "Voice of the People" the name of the author of "My Opinions and Betsy Babbit's," "My Wayward Partner," etc. H. S. HOOD.

The Comet.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WAYNE, Neb., Oct. 14.—Please give us all the information possible through the columns of THE TRIBUNE in regard to the comet. This will be a kindness to many readers. H. R. W.

[" H. R. W." has read THE TRIBUNE very inattentively if he hasn't obtained from it all the information a reasonable man ought to crave.]

"B" Is Right.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Would you please settle a long-time dispute of two constant readers of your valuable paper by stating who is correct in the following argument? A claims that "interesting" is pronounced as if the syllables were "in-trest-ing." B claims that the word is divided "in-ter-est-ing," and is pronounced so. J. G.

Yes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—Will you please inform me through your valuable paper if Miss Effie Elsiser ever took the part of *Hazel Kirke* in the play of that name?

[Effie Elsler was the original of the character, and has played it several hundred times. The correspondent has probably confounded her with Emma Elsner, of the Hess comic opera company.]

Undoubtedly the Same.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 17.—Will you have the kindness to answer a constant reader of your paper the following question: Is Miss Eleanor Carey, who plays at Haverly's in "The Lights o' London," the same who played that part with the same company in New York, under the name of Edna Carey? M. B.

[Miss Eleanor Carey played in "The Lights o' London" in New York and Chicago. "Edna" Carey is not known.

"Healthy" or "Healthful."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—To settle an argument, will you have the kindness to say which of the following expressions is considered the best English: Healthful climate, or healthy climate. An answer will greatly favor CONSTANT READER.

[Either expression is perfectly good English. Locke uses the phrase "Healthy recreations," and Dryden "Healthful food."]

A Big Crop of Potatoes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MARCUS, Oct. 16.—Seeing an article in THE TRIBUNE about the raising of potatoes in Onondaga, New York, I am tempted to send the following: There were raised this year in Liberty Township, Cherokee County, Ia., by David Walker, on seventy rods of land, 250 bushels of potatoes. The raw prairie was broken two years ago, plowed last fall, and the potatoes planted and harrowed but once. This was the first crop on the new land. GEORGE S. S.

A Silly Bet.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 16.—Will you kindly decide the following wager: It is claimed that the State of New York has not gone Republican or given a Republican majority more than once in sixteen years in general elections, and oblige A READER.

[New York voted for Grant in 1872 and for Garfield in 1880, besides electing Cornell Governor in 1879, and choosing the full Republican ticket a year ago. It has had one or two Republicans in the United States Senate ever since there has been a Republican party.]

The Pistol Habit.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—" Educator" is all right to a certain extent in what he says regarding the ill-effect of carrying concealed weapons. But what is a man to do to protect himself when obliged to be out at night in a city like this that is completely overrun with thieves and highwaymen? Within two weeks eight or ten gentlemen have been attacked at night while returning home within half a mile of the Court-House, and no policeman could be found or made to hear the calls for help.

Advocate the doing away of pistol-carrying for property governed and guarded towns and cities, but not for Chicago. On the contrary, urge every gentleman and well-disposed citizen to carry a reliable weapon and use it to good advantage in killing off some of these midnight assassins that the law and police seem unable to catch and punish. If a dozen or more of these fellows could be shot down in their tracks it would be safer for people to be out at 9 or 10 o'clock at night on Wabash and Michigan avenues and the near-by streets like Harrison Peck court, and Harmon court. R.

Inspiration of the Scriptures.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 18.—With your permission I wish to say a word in regard to the proceedings of the third and last day of the Evangelical Conference recently held in your city. The Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, in a discourse on the inspiration of the Scriptures, said: "The doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures was not questioned for several centuries after their publication." Now this assertion of the reverend gentleman is without the least foundation. It is a fact well known to every careful student of the history of the early church that the inspiration and divine authority of either the Old or New Testament was not fully established by the councils of the church itself for more than 500 years after the books of the New Testament were published to the world. The learned reverend Doctor also says that the differences between the four gospels only went to prove that the four different accounts were all directly inspired of God. This is a most singular assertion to come from the lips of a Doctor of Divinity. Surely, if there is a difference in the accounts given by the four writers of the gospels, there must of necessity be contradictions; and, if there be contradictions, it plainly cannot be an inspired and infallible revelation from God. P. B. REASONER.

A Sidewalk Needed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Will you allow me the use of your columns to complain of the sidewalk (or rather the lack of one) on Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets? I visited the City-Hall and was told that they could do nothing. I thought perhaps if noticed in your columns it might do some good. I understand that U. P. Smith controls all that frontage. Is it possible that the public must wait his convenience to lay this walk? Any firm belief is that if this property was owned by some less prominent man that the proper authorities would lend some way to remedy the matter. A good walk has been laid on Lake Park avenue, also a few pieces on Groveland avenue by Mr. Smith, but Cottage Grove has none. Way is it that in some localities the city authorities count not to say the least, and in others allow them to remain in breakneck condition for years? Very truly yours, O. M. P.

[A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Smith yesterday in relation to the above complaint. Mr. Smith stated that he was building sidewalks as fast as possible where his property was improved, and in front of his unimproved property good sidewalks would also be constructed. Those already laid, he stated, are as good as any on the avenue.]

Mr. Miln's Hamlet.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—For the first time in many years I attended the theatre last evening to witness Mr. Miln's rendering of *Hamlet*. My expectations had been considerably raised by the press accounts, but my surprise was great, indeed, to find a novice in dramatic art carrying himself so royally in the name of the great immortal bard. I witnessed many years ago the acting of Murdock and other star actors of note, and was prepared to be exacting, the ideal *Hamlet* being a course very difficult of realization. But Mr. Miln comes so nearly to it as to leave little to be desired. I venture, however, a single criticism which it seems to me mars the finish and the effectiveness of the performance. After the line, "The play's the thing wherein to catch the conscience of the King," it would be more natural and graceful for the actor to make his exit, the writing of the instructions to the player being implied. But to pounce down to a desk to scribble the lines which are expected to "catch the conscience of the King" destroys the illusion and renders it a very commonplace piece of stage routine.

But if Mr. Miln's success is so pronounced, hampered as it is by untoward surroundings, may we not expect for him a more brilliant success when he shall have the accessories of a finely-appointed house and competent support? These things, so indispensable to the effective drama, seem to be altogether unworthy. A word as to the audience: Evidently the fashionable world have not yet decided that it is "the thing" to patronize Mr. Miln, as they seem to be almost entirely wanting in the audience. But fashion will sooner or later pay homage to the genius of this notable aspirant for histrionic honors; and his final triumph will be none the less assured if the common people are the first to give him a generous recognition. C. B. C.

LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Henry George Tells of His Visit to Ireland—Imprisoned as a Suspect.

As stated in yesterday's *Herald* the steamship Helvetia, of the National Line, with Mr. Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," on board, arrived at Quarantine on Sunday morning. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning she made her way to her wharf at Pier No. 39, North River. There were also present two sons of Mr. George—Henry Jr. and William. Two committees were in waiting to receive Mr. George. After cordial greetings Mr. Robert Blissert, on behalf of the Central Labor Union, invited him to a demonstration arranged by that organization in his honor, to take place at Cooper Institute Friday evening of this week.

Mr. George spent his time while abroad mainly in Ireland, although he paid extended visits to England and Scotland as well. One of his objects was to study the social condition of the Irish people. In the course of an extended conversation with a *Herald* reporter he gave utterance to much that will be of interest to the public at large and particularly to those who have followed the course of events in that land.

THE LAND LEAGUE AT AN END.

"I arrived in Ireland," said Mr. George, in response to a question, "in the very fury of coercion, just after Parnell had been imprisoned and the Land League suppressed, and I have watched the phases of the movement ever since."

"What is the present condition of the Land League?"

"There is no such organization. The Ladies' Land League, which was the only real organization after the suppression of the Land League, is now disbanded as well."

"Has the movement assumed another shape?"

"No; there is an attempt to organize a laborers' league, and what is called the Mansion House Committee for the relief of distressed tenants, is in existence. A conference committee, which is to meet in a few days, will probably discuss some plan of organization, among other things. The fact of the matter is ever since Mr. Parnell was released from Kilmainham the whole tone of the Land League leadership has been much lower than before."

"A lower tone? What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that at the present time the policy is much more conservative than it was."

"Are the people more in sympathy with the views entertained by Mr. Parnell or with what may be described as the more advanced ideas held by Michael Davitt?"

"It is difficult to say. There is no way just now of getting at the popular sentiment in Ireland satisfactorily. There is a strong national sentiment running through the movement. What distinguishes the Land League movement from all movements that have gone before it is that it is not a union of the national or political aspiration with social aspiration, and its strength has been in that combination, just as pointed out in 1848 by James Fenton Lawler, that the way to secure political rights for Ireland was by securing the right of the people to the land."

"What say the leaders of what was the Land League to the theory of the nationalization of the land?"

"The Parliamentary leaders, without exception, are opposed to it."

"Do they really understand what it is?"

"I don't believe they do. What they ask on the land question does not go much further than Gladstone's program, and they have been opposed to all discussion on the ground that it would create dissensions."

NO HALF-WAY MEASURE.

"What do the people say?"

"The masses need a great deal of educating, but the educational movement has begun and will go on. All through the country and in all classes are great numbers of people who thoroughly recognize the fact that the movement cannot end with any half measure; that it must go forward to the securing of the land for the whole people. The reduction of rents or the institution of a peasant proprietary would do nothing for the agricultural laborers or for the people of the towns and cities, who are really most active in the agitation; nor would it do much for the dense population that has been driven into the rocks and bogs and who are living on little patches of land, out of which they could not make a decent living even if they got it rent free."

"Have the agricultural laborers taken any stand against the tenant farmers?"

"They have taken a very strong part in the land movement, and there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among them now. They feel that they have not been benefited, but they are very poor, and it is difficult for them to effect any organization or to make their voices publicly heard."

"And the landlords—how do they regard the movement for nationalization?"

"Well, it is needless to say that the landlords are not enthusiastic on the question. They would be very willing to adopt a plan to make the agricultural tenants the owners of their holdings if in that way they could silence any more radical demand. Both the Liberal and the Tory leaders in Parliament have shown that they were not inimical to such a measure. It is in reality a conservative measure that would effectually prevent the agitation from going any further."

"Has the new movement assumed tangible shape?"

"What may be called the Radical movement has already been started in England and Scotland, and it is only a matter of a little time when it will show its head in Ireland. What I regard as the true doctrine—the land as the common property of the whole people—is making very great progress in England and Scotland."

"Your book, 'Progress and Poverty,' has met with great success, Mr. George?"

"It has been remarkably successful. In England, where it has been issued in cheap form, the first edition was 12,000, and in less than three weeks a second edition of 20,000 was struck off. The London *Times* gave it a four column and a half review."

"Have any of the eminent literary and scientific men adopted its teachings?"

"I might name you a great many, but I prefer not to, as I have no direct authority from them. For some of them, too, it would be extremely inconvenient. I have in mind a large solicitor who is a thorough convert to the doctrine; but, of course, it would materially injure him to admit it. I may mention one name, however, that of Mr. William Saunders, the head of the Central News Association, an organization similar to our Associated Press here, who went down into Wiltshire and in a lecture preached the doctrine. The people were so enthusiastic that they asked him to stand as their member for the House of Commons."

MR. GEORGE'S IMPRISONMENT.

"You were imprisoned, Mr. George?"

"Yes (dryly), I was imprisoned."

"How did that come about?"

"It came about on account of my visit to Arran, on the Irish coast, but twice. When I went over and had registered at a Queenstown hotel, the clerk noticing the name advised me to assume another one, as I might be arrested as a suspect. I responded that I was not ashamed of my name nor afraid of it, and I may say all the time I was in Ireland I acted as an American citizen ought to act in a foreign country. I was first arrested at Loughrea. I demanded the reason. I was told that suspicion might be entertained against a man. I was released and was next arrested at Athenry. The charge this time was that I had been associating with suspicious characters. They called a couple of policemen to show that I had gone to visit the ruins of an abbey in company with the curate of the parish, and had remained in the graveyard a very long time. I had likewise been seen in the shop of three suspects. They also found some suspicious documents upon me."

"What were they?"

"One was a copy of the 'Irish Land Question,' written by myself, some notes that I had made with 'F. C.' after them. It meant 'Town Council,' but the policemen read it 'F. C.,' and concluded it was 'Fenian Centre.'"

"Do you propose making any effort toward redressing the indignity?"

"I have addressed a letter to the President of the United States stating the facts."

"Have you received any response?"

"I have not."

IRELAND'S CONDITION.

"In conclusion, Mr. George, will you give me your views about Ireland generally, her people and their condition, and the manner in which they are governed?"

"Well, the main difficulty with Ireland is the laws which govern it. I did not realize before I went there, and I don't think any American or even an Englishman can, the tyranny and general wretchedness of the government. The condition of things in Ireland is pretty much what it would be here if the slaveholders had been backed by the power of the North when they found that their cherished institution was being threatened. I don't think the Irish people are any better or any worse than any other people, but they have been contending with terribly adverse circumstances, and have kept up their faith and courage in a way that entitles them to the respect and admiration of mankind. The government of Ireland is not one people governed by another people; it is a class tyranny, backed by the power of the Government. If the English people themselves realized it they would not stand it six months; but they don't realize it. There are very few English people who ever go to Ireland and mix with the masses. When they do go they view the country through the spectacles of their land agents or prejudiced parties."

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

An Account of the Proceedings Up to the Present Time.

The settlement of the Sprague estate in Rhode Island will become historic if it ever reaches the condition in which history, dealing only with things of the past, can lay hold of it. The Providence *Journal* has attempted to give some account of the proceedings up to the present time, and the narrative fills over nine columns of the paper.

The Spragues suspended payment Oct. 31, 1873, about $14,000,000 in debt and with assets supposed to represent not less than $20,000,000. In order to discharge their liabilities the property was placed in the hands of Zechariah Chafee as trustee, who issued mortgage notes to the creditors, running three years and bearing 7 3-10 per cent interest annually. The interest has been paid once or twice, and once or twice the trustee has given some account of the property in his charge; for the rest, matters are where they were nine years ago, except that innumerable complications have been added. There are suits pending between heirs, creditors, the original owners, and the trustee, whose labyrinthine maze it is said that no single human intellect can comprehend. The Gordian knot we is only one of the singular outgrowths of the blind litigation. That property was sold under order of court, and then the purchaser was kept off the premises by a show of military force on the part of Mr. William Sprague, and now the court appears to be inclined to the opinion that Mr. Sprague was right, and that the court and the trustee have nothing to do with Canonchet. Certain relatives of the Sprague brothers claim that a large part of the property belongs to them, and that no distribution can take place among the creditors until their prior rights have been satisfied.

The trustee has quarreled with all parties interested, and the large and solvent Quidnick Company has been wrested from his hands and for the present placed in charge of a receiver of its own. It remains to be seen how far this company will be compelled to pay the indebtedness of the Spragues, who were its undoubted owners, or whether it can be subjected to such payment at all before the other assets have been exhausted. The creditors have never been in agreement among themselves, and their policy has been one of frequent vacillation. They tried at one time to get rid of the trustee, and failed. Then they tried to work in harmony with him, and failed again. Some of them have obtained special judgments, and among them it is every man for himself and the presiding genius of the assignment take the hindmost.

To make the comedy complete, the Supreme Court of Rhode Island has become so thoroughly disgusted with the business that it is said only the junior Justice ever listens to anything bearing upon the Sprague case. Everybody says it is a shame that the property is not converted into money and applied to the payment of the debts. Everybody professes to be anxious to bring this result about. Nobody is pretending that he blocks the way, and yet the Sprague trouble continues to rest like an incubus on the whole State. It bids fair, indeed, to share the eternity of the Rhode Island coal-fields, concerning which it has been prophesied that the incombustibility of the material of which they are composed will be sufficient to protect them from the final conflagration of the world.

A Relic of Sherman's March.

Georgia Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

As we tramped along through woods of ash, elm, and water-oak we saw wild ipecac and sweet-william growing at the sides of the old pathway, and having asked the name of a curious kind of grass I was delighted at the story that then came out. "That," said the guide, in answer to the question, "is what we call Egyptian clover. We didn't have it before the War, and none of us ever saw it or heard of it until Sherman and Johnston came. The seed was left on the ground by the armies, and now we wouldn't take anything for it." The grass which has a tiny leaf more like that of the native white than that of the red clover, grows all over the hillsides, at the edges of the woods, along the earth-works, and even forces its way into the tilled fields. In its growth it chokes out other herd-grass and all weeds, though fortunately it may be killed itself by plowing, or there might be too much of a good thing. Horses and cattle get fat upon it, so that on the battlefield there is pasturage in places where before the fight nothing of value grew. This, truly, was an odd revelation—that two opposing hosts, hating here, like beasts of the jungle, to snap up trees, to tear the ground, to burn and to slay, should leave behind not bones to bleach only, but seed wherefrom have sprung daisy carpets and soft borders of green that enrich the waste places.

NORTHWESTERN LUMBER.

How the Chicago Market Is Supplied—Extent of the Pine Forests of Michigan and Wisconsin—Their Annual Product—Varying Standards of Estimate—Improved Methods of Timber-Cutting.

Chicago Correspondence New York Tribune.

Of the rather more than 2,000,000,000 feet of white pine lumber that yearly reaches the docks and yards of Chicago nearly all comes from the western half of Michigan, the northern peninsula of the same State, and the Green Bay districts of eastern Wisconsin. Of the total amount, as much as 1,200,000,000 is derived from a dozen places along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Muskegon alone in 1881 furnished this market 491,824,000 feet, and 25,715,000 shingles, while Manistee sent forward 151,130,000 feet of lumber and 357,000,493 shingles, the latter place being the greatest shingle-manufacturing place on that shore. The chief district of lumber manufacture on the upper peninsula is at the mouth of the Menominee River, which empties into Green Bay and divides the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. The mills are located at Menominee, in Michigan, and Marinette, in Wisconsin. A large proportion of the lumber stock that goes to make up the residue of Chicago's 2,000,000,000 feet is produced at these two points. The Menominee district in 1881 furnished 365,917,000 feet of lumber, and this year it is thought the amount will reach over 300,000,000 feet. The other Green Bay and Upper Peninsula ports of importance in 1881 shipped as follows: Peshtigo, 83,200,000; Ford River, 25,734,000; Escanaba, 5,680,000; Oconto, 7,210,000. Of Saginaw lumber in 1881, 37,573,000 feet were received, but it is probable that much more will have arrived at the close of the present season, on account of the unusual reaching about after stocks this year. Alpena, on the Huron shore, in 1881 supplied Chicago with 9,459,000 feet, and more than that will arrive from that port this year. Some is furnished from other Lake Huron points. Latterly the Lake Superior region has produced considerable lumber, most of which has reached the Chicago market, the arrivals from Ashland in 1881 amounting to 20,995,000 feet, and from Ontonagon to 1,360,000. The lumber industry of that section is being greatly developed, and the time will soon come when the output along the south shore of the great lake will swell the yearly total to 250,000,000, but a large part of it will no doubt go to supply the market of the new Northwest by way of Duluth and the three Northern Pacific Railroads.

The grand total of lumber that goes to supply the Chicago market and the places of its production, have thus been glanced at, so that the reader can in a measure comprehend how such a vast pile of white pine lumber can reach a single distributing point. A look at the map reveals that none of the immense product is more than 400 miles away from Chicago, the majority of it not more than 200 miles, while a billion feet is produced within 150 miles of its docks, and much of the latter amount is only seventy-five to eighty miles away. Every foot of this lumber is accessible to the inland seas on which it is borne to market, either by means of streams, bays, or logging railroads. Never was a growing metropolis and lumber market so well situated as Chicago for reaching its lumber supplies. It seems as if the power that shaped the destinies of this continent caused the pine forests to cluster around the great lakes—and pine forests, too, such as the world nowhere else affords, both as to quality and capacity of product—contiguous to the vast prairies of the interior, so that nothing should be lacking to the rapid settlement of the region. If the nearest pine forests had been obliged to transport the pine product necessary to their development over hundreds of miles of intervening territory, before railroads were built, the occupancy of the Northwest by settlers would have been delayed many years. But Nature ordained that the intervening space should be covered by inland seas, and that into these streams should flow from the regions covered with pine, so that their remotest parts could be reached by the craft that should convey the forest product to market.

It is impossible to estimate the influence the pine of Michigan and Wisconsin has had in the development of the Northwest and of the entire country. An important factor in this great agency is the fact that a water-way existed between the forests and the prairies. White pine is a light and portable timber, eminently adapted to the wants of new settlers, easily worked by partly skilled labor. It has furnished a material for the building of homes, the improvement of farms, the sudden growth of cities and villages, and by its means an empire has been created, as it were, in a day. Comparison is the most conclusive argument; and if one compares white pine with the yellow or pitch variety of the South, it will be seen that if the Northwest had been dependent upon the weighty and hardly worked pine of the southern sections of the country the progress of the prairie States would have dragged far behind its present advanced condition. Even to this day, when railroad facilities from South to North are quite ample, the weight of yellow pine amounts to almost an embargo on shipments to the Northwest, though strenuous efforts are being made to overcome this difficulty by cheaper freights.

The estimate placed on the standing pine of the Northwest by the Federal census forestry bulletins, however much they may be criticised, has served to keep up much interest in the present and prospective pine supply. Ten years ago it was claimed in the Saginaw Valley that the available pine in that section would be used up in ten years; yet the yearly product since then has steadily increased, and last year the output was greater than ever before. The same is true of the Lake Michigan districts. This at first blush seems an inconsistent proposition, but being better understood, it appears more reasonable. When the first estimates of Michigan pine were made, the operators took into account only such timber as was accessible to the streams, and was of certain proportions. For instance, time was when a pine less than fourteen inches in diameter was never cut. Now, as the demand has become insatiable demand that trees no more than eight inches in diameter are sacrificed to the greed of the lumberman; and it is a common joke among the red-shirted brigade that sawed sticks six by six, are often seen with all four corners wasney." In the early days of the industry Michigan lumbermen penetrated the forests no further than would make a short haul necessary to bring the sticks to stream. After timber became scarce on short hauls, long hauls were undertaken. At length operations had become so thorough that teams could no longer bring the logs to bank, and there was a pause and a consideration of further appliances. At each stage of denudation the pine was said to be exhausted. Estimates of standing pine were always made with reference to the operator's ideas of what constituted available timber, both as to size and distance from water. When lumber was cheap it was, of course, impossible to put too much expense into logging. The cost of stumpage came in for consideration. At first it was worth nothing but the value of the land on which the trees grew, which was obtainable at Government price. In process of time, as the demand for lumber increased, stumpage began to rise in value, and passed through the scale from 25 cents a thousand to its present average Michigan price of $4.50; that is, the trees are worth that much a thousand as they stand upon the stump, or two-thirds the average price of sawed lumber fifteen years ago. Stumpage in Michigan is now often sold at 85, 86, and 87 a thousand, according to quality and accessibility.

Recent estimates of the quantity and value of standing pine have become very different from what they were ten or twelve years ago. Now estimates are made as to quantity on a basis of eight inches in diameter and upward, and all the standing pine is reckoned, be it never so far from streams or lakeside. The demand for lumber has wrought the change in regard to size, and the new method of logging by pole and iron railroad has brought the remotest pine within reach of mills and market.

In the earlier days of the lumber industry of the North snow was relied upon for moving logs from the stump to the stream or lake, and is still to a large extent. But in Michigan the demand for raw material to feed the mills has become so urgent that snow and frost are elements too fickle to base a year's operations upon. In the old days the loggers operated near streams, had an investment of a limited capital, were supplying a rather profitless demand, and did the best they could with ice and snow. In open winters they brooked the loss of idle men and teams and unfulfilled contracts as best they could. Latterly lumbering has become a profitable enterprise. Vast capital is invested in lands, stumpage mills, and outfit. The yearly demand calls for 7,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and it must be met by a supply. The energy of money has grappled the logging industry, and dispenses with the agency of frost. Logging railroads have largely taken the place of the sled for long hauls. Pole roads are used for shorter hauls, and together they furnish a means whereby logging is carried forward in the snowless season as well as in the winter. The log supply no longer depends on the character of the season, as was once somewhat the case. The requisit number of sticks can be put in to keep the mills running in any event.

The pole road is a simple tramway of poles, flattened for the car wheels, and placed end to end along the surface of the ground. Broad flanged wheels run on this rude track, and bear up immense loads of logs and convey them from the stump to the water with a great saving of power. The cars are drawn by horses, mules, or oxen. This kind of road is much used in the South. But the iron and steel track logging railway is the triumph of modern forest industry. By its agency vast forests of splendid pine in the interior of Michigan have been penetrated, and their crude wealth brought out to the manufacturing centres. But for this means the annual forest product of Michigan would have been one-third less than it is today, but regions that are now denuded would still have been clothed with a heavy growth of pine. Still it must be said that the logging railroad has saved a vast amount of timber wealth from destruction by fire. It is well known by those familiar with forestry that in all the pine regions, especially in Michigan, devastating fires annually sweep over wide areas, and a large proportion of the most valuable timber is scorched and killed before the lumberman can reach it. If pine is not cut and put into the water during the winter following its being killed by fire, the succeeding season it becomes wormeaten and "powder-pasted," and hearly or quite useless for sawing into lumber. Immense amounts of pine were formerly lost in this way. But since capital and enterprise have promoted the building of logging railroads, a